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EXTRACTS FROM
REPORT ON ENGLISH AND
VERNACULAR NEWS PAPERS
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Extract from the

Report on English & Vernacular News papers for the year 1911

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7th Jan 1911 to 24th June 1911

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REPORT ON ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS, AND VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31st December 1910.

NO. 1 OF 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

5. The Hindu of the 29th December, writes as follows:-

Indians in South Africa.

"Nothing in the struggle of our countrymen in the Transvaal stands in such lurid contrast as the manly and straightforward course of the passive resisters and the dubious ways of te the Government. Mr. Gandhi has published a letter in which he incidently refutes the allegations made about the Transvaal Indians that they have continuously shifted their ground as to their demands and that they have continously tere was entirely engineered and controlled from India. Ever since the passage of Act II of 1907, the aim of Mr. Gandhi and the followers was to get a total repeal of it, and if latter on a compromise was effected between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Smutts, on behalf of the Transvaal Government it was only to facilitate the course of the Government to meet the demands of Indians. How Mr. Smutts broke faith and how cruelly the Indians have been persecuted ever since is an old story. But as if to add injury to insult the passive resisters are charged with fickleness in their demands and that they get their inspiration from here. So far from India engineering this movement, it needed all the efforts of a delegate all the way from South Africa to rouse our countrymen to a sense of the supreme issues that were involved in the Transvaal struggle. Mr. Gandhi states in his letter that "British Indians will be satisfied if Act II of 1907 is repealed and the Immigration Act is so

amended as to enable any Asiatic immigrant of culture to enter to the colony on precisely the same terms as Europeans and without the necessity for complying with any Registration Act." This is the whole Transvaal question in a nutsheall."

The Press and Seditious Meetings Act.

6. In a leader under the heading "Officials Indians and repression," the Indian Patriot of the 29th December says:-- "Understanding the people of India so well and so acutely as he does Sir William Wedderburn is sure that these measures will be repealed the moment the true character and the true significance of the new movements, are realized. To know us, he is sure is to love us not to hate or suspect us. Hence his strong and earnest appeal to the authorities to do away with a set of laws which to a self respecting people are perpetual shadows of a painful past. Those laws are not necessary now, and could be forged afresh should the time ever come when they are requistioned. To talk of conciliation and then to be suspicious the repressive measures by the Government certainly denote suspicion is not at all the way to be conciliated. Their existence will ever be before the mind permanent warnings to the people that conciliation, in the rightful sense of the word is impossible under ~~that~~ ominous clouds of the Press Act and the Seditious Meetings Act. People will confide only when they are convinced that they are not suspected; they will confide perfectly only if a return of confidence, is vouchsafed. Because he desires real conciliation that will last and will continue to shower blessings upon this country and the people in it, Sir William Wedderburn would make it thorough by dispelling every cloud from the bright expanse. To put any other construction upon Sir Wedderburn's speech upon the subject is to terribly misunderstand it. He would be the last man

to advocate the relaxation of a measure were he convinced that that measure serves a useful or a necessary purpose, and of this his speech affords the amplest evidence."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian National Congress.

7. In commenting on the address delivered by the President of the Congress at Allahabad "the Hindu" of the 26th December, remarks:-- "It is our earnest conviction that since the political movement began in this country there has been no lack of an impulse on the part of the generality of the Hindus and the enlightened section of the Muhammadans to act in unison in all public matters. But neither are perhaps proof to temptation. As Lord Morley has himself once observed, progress with some people means exits and entrances on the theatre of office. It behoves the rulers of the country if they have the deepest welfare of the people in mind to devise no measures calculated to disintegrate the different communities and prevent their fusion. We are in entire agreement with Sir William Wedderburn in his remark that the people of India have not yet realised the supreme importance of making the British people understand their conditions and needs. There is an ever increasing output of literature dealing with Indian matters by writers in England whose distorted versions of Indian subjects do an incalculable amount of harm in the minds of the English people towards their Indian fellow subjects. If the Congress which has met this session under the presidency of Sir William Wedderburn would start on organization to counteract this great evil it would have made no small achievement."

The "Indian Patirot," of the 26th December writes:--
"So noble and so high an Englishman as Sir William Wedderburn is convinced of the solid merits of the Indian people, their law-abiding character their industry their patient and gentle nature, their capacity for managing their own affairs. We possess according to Sir William all the materials for self-government, an ancient civilisation reverence for authority industrious and law-abdinging population abundance of intelligence among the ruling classes. We lack training and organisation; and training and organisation are the necessary results of harmomious work between Englishmen and Indians between several classes and creeds of Indians. This is the message of Sir William Wedderburn the burden of the song that in his ripe age and experience, he repeats to us to-day . . . . The clouds that are in the horizon of politics promise to break asunder; there are however, clouds in the horizon of industry which hitherto have given no promise to break away. It is feared whether the decision of Lord Morley against the efforts of the Madras Government to encourage industries, is not the most formidable of all clouds for it may discourage Government initiative which alone can break the clouds. The Theistic Conference the Temperance Conference, the Social Conference will all point to other directions where the attention of advancing India is equally engaged. All this will convince us that it is no ordinary work we are engaged in. It is vast, it is difficult, it demands the exercise of our noblest qualities of mind. We have to grow in all directions and have to snap assunder many a barrier in thus grwoing. With our mind full of this immense wo rk the forse and value of Sir William's message appeal to it best - conciliation united effort, hope"

In commenting on the resolutions moved at the Indian Congress the "Indian Patirot," of the 28th and 29th December says:-- "Upon the Swadeshi activitiy in India honest Swadeshi in the historic words of His Excellency Lord Minto the resolution in the Indian National Congress was moved by Mr. C.Y.Chintamani in a well-conceived speech. . . . . Encouragement of Swadeshi does not demand of us any other quality except patriotism; it demands nothing except to realise that millions of our countrymen are going on one meal a day, that poverty and misery are the lot of a majority going of our brethren, that our weavers have no occupation that our artizand are fleeing the country in search of employment on peril of life and in spite of disgrace, humiliation, oppression. The Indian National Congress wants us to realise this and by putting our money into our countrymen's hands to enable them to live. It only asks us to do our duty and a sacred duty. It does not want us to discourage foreigenrs and thus bring a spirit of subtle hostility into the situation .... The separation of executive and judicial functions is a subject at least as old as the Congress, and that it has not yet been earnestly handled is a reflection very much against the Government, as it is much for the credit of the Congress and that it has not yet been earnestly handled is a refelction very much against the Government, as it is much for the credit of the Congress that it has hammered on it incessantly without haste and without stop.' The principle which the Congress condemns stands self-condemned and not many speeches are required to recommend it to the Government. That the whole system needs thorough overhauling is perhaps the only

reason why the step is not taken up; that is all the more reason why it should be taken up and what the Government needs in this connection is not the conviction that the step is ~~not taken up; that is~~ necessary--which it has-but the courage to shake an old foundation and build a new edifice upon it. . . . . The resolution of the Congress on the Seditious Meetings Act and the Press Act will be assailed by the Anglo-Indian press as the presidential speech of Sir William Wedderburn where it referred to the withdrawal of those measures was assailed. As we point out in the course of a leading article to-day it is a mistake to suppose that these measures withdrawn the country will relapse into lawlessness. . . . . The people now know that there is absolutely no justification for these measures to exist; The country is peaceful. It is ready to respond to a higher call made to it. That Bombay was recently freed from the application of the Seditious Meetings Act is a hopeful instance of not only what might be done with other provinces; it is a direct testimony to the high statesmanship and liberality of views which have always characterised Sir George Clarke. It is not without significance, that the announcement was made of that Province being beside th limits of that very retrograde measure on the eve of the judgment on the Nasik conspiracy case we publish to day a detailed abstract of the judgment. It will not be acceding to popular demands merely - we are sure Lord Hardinge has a purer sense of the meaning of the word prestige than to understand that to accede to popular demands is a sacrifice of prestige but a high stroke of statesmanship, to withdraw these stains on the white curtain of Indian politics to-day for it will tie the people with another and a stronger tie to the Government. They will read in the

action of the government the dictates of love and regard for them and will strive to deserve that love and regard and will not scrupleto sacrifice some of their cherished principles even if such sacrifice is demanded. That the Indian National Congress has carried this resolution is due to a proper understanding by it of all these advantages.

The Nasik conspiracy.

8. In an article under this heading the "Indian Patriot" of the 27th December writes:- "That our young men should be exposed to the vilest temptations that even the behaviour of a handful of them should be so grave as to be visited with such severe puhishments is an alarming feature in the life of this country of which prompt notice is necessary to take also the most thorough country of which measures to arrest its progress. India is now undoubtedly moving fast leaving behind the dark clouds from whence it has emerged but upon the young men rests the responsibility, whether that motion shall be forward or backward. We have already sacrificed enough to the blood thirstiness and criminal tendencies of the thoughtless and cowardly among some of us who preached and published vile inflammatory things. With the precautions taken to prevent their propaganda, and with the knowledge of the dire results of that propaganda the latest knowledge is from Nasik we are sure there will be no more repetitions of such conspiracy cases and except as a warning, even these cases will have no interest to the youth."

Correspondents of English papers in India.

9. The following article appears in "the Hindu" of the 28th December "A flagrant example of the way in which correspondents in India of English papers abuse the confidence

of which they are the recipients is brought out in the message which the Calcutta correspondent of the Times has cabled to England regarding the Bakri Id riots. He says: 'It is known that the Marwaris have been stimulated by agitators from Mirzapur in the interests of the All-Hindu League.' Such a statement ought not to pass unchallenged by the parties concerned and we hope the promoters of the All-Hindu League concerning whose activities this correspondent has such peculiar and exclusive information will take up the question and challenge the correspondent to prove his statements. So far as we are aware no Indian paper knows anything about it, and considering the way in which news is being distorted in transmission to England it is permissible to ask how long the Government propose to allow charges such as these to be trumped up against anybody or section of the community by interested parties who call in imagination to their help when the realms of fact fail to afford material. The charge in this respect is so clear and assertive that it might well form the subject of an enquiry by the Government of Bengal."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

~~(k)-General.~~(d) Education.

Industrial education in the Madras Presidency;

11. Referring to the resolutions passed at the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund some time ago, for the spread of industrial education in this presuddency, and also to the proposals submitted by the Madras Government for Lord Morley's approval in connection therewith and to Lord Morley's reply thereto, the "Swadeshabhimani", of the 23rd December, observes:-- It is extremely regrettable that the proposal to start model factories attached to industrial schools and colleges has been disallowed by the Secretary of State on the pretext that these factories would be detrimental to private enterprise. We believe, on the other hand that such model factories would not only afford ample opportunities for practical training to our you ng men but would also if known to be profitably run by Government furnish a strong incentive to the speculating public to venture upon similar enterprise; for, it must be admitted that few Indians have the means as well as the ability to visit the great industrial centres of the West in order to copy Western methods of manufacture. The duty would devolve on the Government therefore to provide those facilities for industrial enterprise which the country sadly lacks at present.

(k) General.

Holidays in the Indian Post offices.

12. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 28th December in connection with th revised list of public holdiays to be observed by all the Indian Post offices thanks, the

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Government of India for its sympathetic and liberal policy, and at the same time regrets to state that the Mussalman Postal officials of Madras are deprived of the concessions and privileges. Of the total number of holidays, five days areto be enjoyed by Hindus. It is not known why ~~holidiasy~~ holidays should not be granted to Mussalmans on the important and seared festival days of Baqur Id and the Prophet's birthday. The tenth day of the month of Moharram also is a very the Mussalmans and is a general mourning day for all Mussalmans. The Hindu holidays include Mahasivaratri (the night on which Siva was born), Avani Avattam (New Year's day) etc. It is , therefore, respectfull requested from our kind Government that the six sanctioned holidays be apportioned equally for Hindus and Mussalmans for the festival days of the Mussalmans. As Government has been pleased to sanction Moharram holiday for the whole of India and Burma except Madras it is respectfully asked that our kind Government will not deprive the Madras Mussalmans of the enjoyment of the said holiday.

The definition of the term 'Hindu'.

13. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 24th December in defining the term "Hindu" refers in appreciative terms to the definition given of it by Mr. Gait, Census Commissioner, in which a Hindu is defined as one who is not a Sikh, Jain, Arya or Brahmo. Hindu is the name of that religion which follows the laws of Sanatan and it does not admit strangers, ~~religion which follows~~ nor does it regard the followers of other religions as equals. Thus

Chucklers, Jats, Scavengers, etc., who are not allowed, to enter into Hindu temples or take part in Hindu festivals and also the Pariahs who are held in contempt by high-class Hindus cannot be classed as "Hindus". But the Hindu papers have very strongly protested against Mr. Gait's classification forgetting the fact that the name "Hindu was given by the Persians to the people of India and that the line of distinctions which Mr. Gait draws is in strick conformity with the principles laid down in the Vedas and Shastras.

The "Mahars" memorial.

14. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 28th December writes a lengthy article on the depressed class of people living in India who are called "Mahars" of which the following are gleanings. Long ago, this class of people was serving in the public offices as menials and they were also enlisted in the regiments. But now they are neither entertained in the public offices nor recruited in any regiments. With a view to ameliorate their condition they have started a society in Poona under the name of "The Conference of the Deccan Mahars" and have even sent a memorial setting forth their grievances to the Secretary of State for India". These people are quite disgusted with the ill-treatment they receive from the Hindus and are much pleased with the Mussalmans. The Mukhbir hopes that the just British Crown will grant their petition and that they may hold in India the same position as the labourites in England. It is only education alone which will bring this class forward. These Mahars have the same human characteristics and cpapbilities as the Hindus. If a separate regiment of this class were to be raised by Government Mussalmans would be quite pleased to give them every possible help in training.

The Mukhbir in conclusion, hopes that our just Government will consider their grievances. They have been in the past subjected to all sorts of ill treatment and disgrace at the hands of Hindus. They have even been prohibited from drawing water from public wells.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7th JANUARY 1911.

No. 2 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

3. The Madras Standard, of the 4th January, says:--

Natal emigration.

"A welcome announcement has been made by the Government of India that it is decided to stop emigration of Indians to Natal with effect from July next. . . . . . This is only the negative side of the remedy and we should truly be grateful to the Government of India for the prompt step they have taken in this matter. But the positive side of the remedy remains untouched. The Indians by right can claim to go to any part of the British Empire as British subjects. Until that right is secured to us, we will not be satisfied that full justice is done to Indians. The step now taken will we hope lead some day to the further assertion of a right which are now voluntarily relinquishing in order to tide over the present difficulties. If the situation in South Africa should improve soon and the colour bar removed by a more catholic law of educational franchise the present restrictions to emigration might be withdrawn. We are hopeful that the white monopolists of South Africa will soon be able to preceive the folly of their immigration laws as indeed Australia has. And then we hope the agricultural development of the colony will be facilitated with a more friendly co-operation of Indian settlers and thereby the real bond of sympathy between different parts of the Empire will be established."

The Imperial Legislative Council

Indian Patriot, Jan. 11, 1911

The Bill goes beyond the recommendations of the Factory Commission in an important respect, to wit the restrictions on the hours of adult labour. The Government have in introducing such a restriction taken upon itself a responsibility which is not warranted by the results of the enquiry. Both Sir Vithaldas Thackersay and Mr. Dadabhoy vigorously criticised it. The latter said that people unfortunately suspected that anxiety for the protection of Lancashire interests determined and coloured the policy of the Bill. This suspicion has always been associated with factory legislatioh In India and when the Government goes beyond the recommendations of the Commission which carred on an elaborate enquiry and formed its conclusions on the evidence and knowledge it gathered, there is all the more reason to fear that the suspicion will not be removed. Humanitarian motives are one thing; the probable practical results are another. From what the member in charge of the Bill said, it is not to be expected that Government will modify the provision regarding adult labour. But it is clear that Indian opinion will not accept the change as conducive to the most important industry that is just springing up in India.

Referring to the answers given to questions put by the Honourable Members of the Imperial Council at the recent meeting, the Hindu of the 7th January, says:--
"In the substanee of the replies to the questions at the last Imperial Council Meeting there is one general undercurrent of commercial and industrial policy which is bound to cause deep disappointment and discontent throughout the country - we mean the policy whose effect is apparently to place the interests of the British capitalists and

manufacturers above those of the people of this country. India is just beginning to realise the need of a vigorous industrial progress in the pursuit of her economic and social well-being and be it said to the credit of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments all of them have realised the situation in the country ~~have started~~ have started measures to promote the establishment and growth of industries suited to the resources and capacity of the country and have generally fought for the interests of the British capitalists in many recent transactions. It is, therefore a matter for deep regret that the Secretary of State under a Liberal Government should have decided to overrule both the Imperial and Provincial Governments in these matters and thereby jeoparadise seriously the economic and industrial interests of this country. Even in regard to doing something to protect certain Indian industries not against the competition of Free Trade Britain - But against Protectionists Austrália which levies heavy prohibitory import duties on some Indian goods, the Government of India is apparently unable to interfere, for the Mr. Robertson, in the course of his reply to the question of Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy on the subject said that "His Majesty's Government reserve the right of making such representations as they think suitable in the case of foreign or colonial tariffs which affect Indian interests; but the Government of India do not consider that it is desirable at present to move in the matter of making representations regarding the duties referred to by the Honourable Member'. On the question of industrial development within the country itself, as to which His Majesty's Government cannot have any colourable pretext for interference the position as we know is far more

unsatisfactory. In regard to the pioneering of a new industries - leaving protective tariffs aside - the Secretary of State has interposed and upset the policy planned and worked out in India during the last few years."

VI MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Indian National Congress.

8. In commenting on the address delivered by the President of the Indian Congress, the West Coast Spectator, of the 28th December says:-- "Sir William impressed upon his hearers the necessity for carrying on an educative campaign in England. The importance of this campaign is very great and it has repeatedly been urged by our friends in England. The salvation of India is in the hands of the great English Democracy, which is at present totally ignorant of the conditions that prevail in India. India's appeals to English Democracy in the past have been fruitful of political concessions. It is our honest belief that were the English electors placed in full possession of the facts relating to India our work to Bring about our politcal salvation would be materially lightened, and the day would not be far distant when we would realise self-government within the empire which is the goal of our aspirations."

In a leading article on the recent session of the Congress, the West Coast Reformer, of the 1st January, writes:-- "As is known the Regulations framed under the new Councils Act are far from being satisfactory. They are calculated to hinder the full and legitimate exercise of the political rights bestowed by the Reforms, and it is to be devoutly hoped that the Government responding to the demand of the Congress for a generous policy of conciliation good

fellowship and genuinely cordial understanding, will take the earliest possible opportunity of so modifying the Regulations as to guarantee to the people the full and compelete enjoyment of their newly acquired political gifts. We think we are not altogether without justification in saying that there is ample foundation for the hope that the near future will witness a welcome change in the attitude of the wise and high-minded statesmanship of Lord Minto and Lord Morley. One of the most important Resolutions adopted, with acclamation, at this Session of the Congress was that embodying the announcement that His Excellency Lord Hardinge had graciously consented to receive a deputation from the Congress. This is the first tangible proof our new Viceroy has given of his practical sympathy with the people in their political ambitions and aspirations and we may be sure the people in their political ambitions and aspirations and we may be sure that His Excellency's action in his matter will serve as an indication to the executive and the bureaucracy generally as to the attitude they should hereafter adopt towards the great organisation which voices the united will of the Indian nation. . . .

. . . . As regards the other resolutions adopted at the present session they only serve to show how imperatively necessary it is that the country must carry on the work of consitutional agitation with unremiting zeal energy and wholeheartedness. While such reforms as the separation of Judicial from executive functions and the extension of the elective system in its entirety to urban and rural representative insitutions have still ~~system in its~~ xx to carried out, while our counryment in the

colonies continue to suffer persecution and all manner of indignities, while much needed schemes of technical and industrial education still need to be urged upon the attention of the Government and last but not least while as between the two great communities of the country the Moslems and the Hindus- there is still a political gulf which remains to be bridged but happily is bridgable we cannot afford to pause for a moment from our labours."

"Wriging on this subject the Wednesday Reveiw, of the 4th January, says:-- "What is most essential for our progress is the frank recognition of the truth that only with the aid of British rule and under its auspices we can ensure for our country a bright and happy future and pursuit after any political and national will-o'-the wisp will only multiply our difficulties and seriously handicap us in our attempts at advancement. A sane conception of what our goal can be and of our limations must guide us along and our what anxiety must be more to conserve our forces and concentrate them on what is attainable and not fritter them away on a chase after the impossible. Let us realise in the words of Sir William that 'there is an enormous amount of good solid useful work for the welfare of the people of India to be done in various directions needing devoted workers, who will labour strenuously and with a genuine appreciation of one another's difficulties.' We are glad that Sir William has laid stress on the need there is of our understanding one another's difficulties. Much of the friction and the unplesantness which at ~~appreciations~~ times arise between the the Government

and their critics, is due to a lack of this appreciation. We should remember that the task of administerin g so vast a country and bringing it up steadily though slowly to the front rank of nations is by no means easy, and it should be the endeavour of every true nations is by no means easy and it should be the endeavour of hearted Indian to co-operative in lessening the difficulty of that task and to contributed in however humble a measure to ~~he~~ the better understanding between the Government and the governed." 1911

Writing on this subject, the West Coast Spectator 1911 of the 4th January, remarks:-- "The Indian National Congress has set the hall-mark of the approval on the Swadeshi movement and it has been for the last four years calling upon the people to labour for its success by making earnest and sustained efforts to pr omote the growth of industries and respond to the efforts of Indian producers by giving preference whereever practicable to Indian products over imported commodities even at a sacrifice to them. . . . . It is a pity that the Congress leaders have not yet realised their position and attempted to tackle the work which they themselves have placed before them. The Congress desires the progress of the Swadeshi movement no doubt but, we repeat, without doing propagandist, work it cannot achieve anything beneficial. The various Congress committees scattered throughout the country can do much towards strengthening the Swadeshi movement in their respective spheres of influence, by educating the public preaching Swadeshi affairs, festivals and other places, where people congregate and taking a practical interest in the movement. It is a pity that this aspect of the question has not suggested itself to the Congress."

In a leader referring to the presidential address of Sir William Wedderburn at the recent congress the Madras Standard of the 7th January says:-- "To bring about a cordial understanding it is necessary at the outset that certain misconceptions on both sides should be cleared. For example it is urged by some of the Anglo-Indian organs that an appeal to the British people is a declaration of war against the European officialdom in India. When Sir William said that what was wanted was a vigorous propaganda in England in order to bring the appeal affectively before the High Court of the British nation, the Anglo-Indian organis bristled up. This is plainly an untenable attitude for them to take. They do not seem to realise all that it implies. In effect it means that decisions of the Governments here should be regarded as final and India should be left entirely to be managed as best as they please. In short it is an assumption that the Government officials can never go wrong and whatever they do is the best that can be done. If a Government constituted from the ranks of the peiple themselves is not infallible, a claim of infalliability advanced by a body of men who are not of the people is plainiy untenable. And who are those to whom the Indians propose to appeal when any difference arises? They are of the same stock of the same flesh and blood as those out there. And, would not resentment against an appeal when any difference arises? They are of the same stock of the same flesh to the British nation imply a difference in temperament, in ideas of Government, in ideas of justice and fair-play as they obtain in the country from which our European

officials come? ~~And~~ Are our European friends going to admit this logical inference? And, after all, does not the British Government in India derive its authority from the British nation and depend for its work and its progress upon the authority of that nation? When such questions are soberly thought out, prejudices would wear out and reason would triumph. . . . . The time is most opportune for the European officials to strengthen the confidence of the educated Indians in them. As Sir William has pointed out, much depends upon the acceptance and the working of the new policy represented by the Reforms in an ungrudging and even generous spirit. Carrying it further in the field of local self-government, will assuredly arouse a greateful response. Regardless of what the extreme wings of the Anglo-Indian organs might say an earnest attempt on the part of the officials to repeal the measures that were found necessary at one time (we would not call them repressive if that would be offensive) will go a great way to knit the bonds closer."

The All-India Muslim League.

9. In referring to the sitting of the All-India Muslim League, at Nagpur in December 1910, the Muhammadan of the 5th January, says:-- "Mr. Yakub Hasan the delegate from Madras has once again not been wanting in following his object he has done yeoman service for the cause of suffering Indians in the Transvaal. This question which has caused us many heartburns in the past has been discussed and many propositions put forward and resolutions passed to mitigate the lot of our suffering brethren in South Africa but none have worked harder than the Madras

'Triumvirate' to arouse interest and sympathy outside the Transvaal. We hope before many days are past we would have arrived at a solution. Whilst going to press news reaches us of the satisfactory settlement at which the Government has arrived regarding Indian emigration. The Government has not hesitated to adopt steps for the furtherence of our interests. We feel very grateful to the Government which has so successfully arrived at a solution of such a serious question as the Indian emigration. We are to-day beginning to see the mist clear away and the hope for brighter days furthered."

The Indian Industrial Conference.

10. Referring to the All-Indian Industrial Conference held on the 30th December at Allahabad, the West Coast Reformer, of the 5th January says:-- "Mr. Mookerjee is a firm believer in Swadeshi, the same type of it not the narrow vindictive sort which would tolerate an article were it made in Austria or Germany but would fiercely throw it down and trample upon it were it made in England. He has no sympathy with those who would boycott British capital and he sensibly exhorts his countrymen to co-operate with the British capitalist in developing the resources of India. Among other subjects Mr. Mookerjee touched upon in the course of his suggestive address were primary education and railway extension. As regards the latter he pleaded for a more liberal policy on the part of the Government in respect of feeder railways whilst with regard to education, though he did not advocate compulsory education at this stage he

showed how the interests of the artisan and industrial classes rendered it necessary that primary education should be as widely diffused among them as possible, so as to fit them to withstand at least to some extent the terrible pressure of foreign competition. Mr. Mookerjee's address was a most thoughtful and instructive one, and it deserves the serious consideration both of our educated countrymen and of the Government as also do the several resolutions adopted at the Industrial Conference.

11. The Madras Standard, of the 6th January, says:--

The Indian Congress Deputation to the Viceroy.

"His Excellency the Viceroy received the deputation sent by the Indian National Congress for the first time in its history and gave it a very carefully worded and sympathetic reply . . . . . . There can be no doubt that the Viceroy has given a most sympathetic reply to the address presented and that its effect when we carefully consider all the circumstances will be, on the whole one of appreciation. Lord Hardinge might well have said some thing about the nature of the work done by the Congress and its aims and objects in interpreting public wants to Government . But it is too much to expect any more definite or pointed allusion to the political functions of the Congress to be made by the Viceroy who for the first time receives a direct deputation contrary to the unfavourable precedents and strong prejudices established for over quarter of a century. The reply is highly diplomatic and we consider it is on the whole decidedly favourable to the Congress and its propaganda. To expect that His Excellency's

reply might have been couched in less chilling phara-seology and a little more directly encouraging to the loyal movement at work would be perhaps to ignore that Lord Hardinge is a diplomatist of very great repute and placed as he is in a delicate position at the present time no more explicit statements are to be expected from him."

Writing on this subject the Indian Patriot of the 6th January, says:-- "The broad questions which the Congress deals will affect as His Excellency said the welfare of the masses; and the resolutions of the Congress on those questions are the result of the most anxious deli-berations of the ablest men in the country. . . . . . . The Reforms said Lord Hardinge, are still in their infancy and require careful consolidation. It will be my constant endeavour to maintain a jealous watch over them and to see that the object for which they are constituted is attained.' No greater assurance is needed or can be expected of the genuine sympathy of the head of the Government with the new order which has been introduced and the representatives of the people will deem it their most solemn duty to co-operate with the Government whole-hear-tedly in attaining the object. Such co-operation is called for from all classes of the people; and His Excellency hopes to secure this by meting out even handed justice to all races, classes and creeds. In this connection he referred to Sir William Wedderburn's efforts to con-ciliate the differences between Hindus and Muhammadan and expressed his best wishes for their complete success. The knowledge that such is the earnest wish of the highest authority in the land must by itself reconcile the best

Hindu and Muhammadan minds towards a happy settlement of their differences; and in view of the fact that Lord Curzon's policy accentuated these differences , and expression of his wish by Lord Hardinge in the opposite direction must be heartily and greatefully welcomed by all patriotic Indians and all wise administrators."

Is the Congress superfluous?

12. In an article under this heading the Madras Standard of the 7th January, says:- "His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the Congress deputation seems to have given the Anglo-Indian critics another peg to hang their favourite theories as regards India. Some of them are jubilant that Lord Hardinge has in his reply practically ignored in Congress as a political assembly or treated it with scant notice which it eminently reserved. Others say that His Excellency's invitation of the Congress as a political assembly or treated tested in the Legislative Councils is a hint thrown that the National Congress is a superflous body. . . . . Owing to imperfections in the election regulations the educated public are not at present adequately represented in the Councils but when these defects are removed it will be seen how essential the Congress work is to the success of the Reform Scheme and the effective co-operation of the people with the Government. The reforms themselves are the result i the patient and long agitation carried on by the National Congress in a constitutional manner, and it would be absurd to say that as a successful result of its past labours, it should become extinct in obedience to the wishes of its unfriendly critics. As a national

insitution having the fullest confidence of the people of India, it is in a position to represent popular wants and shape them in a way to be of practical value to the governing body. But for it and its work carried on systematically, the Enlarged Councils can hardly be successful and the country may lapse to a condition that prevailed thirty years ago."

Sir Henry Cotton's indiscretion.

13. The Cochin Argus of the 7th January has the following article:-- " If extremist activity in India has reached near vanishing point and the good sense of the nation is thoroughly being restored it is to be feared that fanaticism still sw-ays some at least of the members of that little gang of Little Englanders, with Sir Henry Cotton at their head who have done quite as much as the most rapid of Indian reactionaries to foment political strife and racial bitterness in India and to ~~rbing~~ bring about the cult of the bomb. Sir Henry Cotton is believed to have a grudge against the Government, whose salt he had eaten for decades. The belief certainly seems to be justified by the uncompromisingly hostile attitude Sir Henry assumes towards the Government in his speeches and writings. Speaking as principal guest in London on the 1st instant at a reception held at the residence of Babu B.C.Pal, Sir Henry advised the young Indians present to be manly and independent, but not to speak too plainly as they might share the fate of his 'unfortunate friend Sarvarkar,' who he hoped would be returned to France by the Hague Tribunal. Sir Henry cannot be ignorant of the conviction of Sarvarkar on most heinous charges. The man has been convicted of nothing short of high treason

and of deliberately working to spread anarchy in India and to overthrow British rule. That Sir Henry should have referred to such a man as an idol for young India to imitate while not imitating the man's freedom of speech can scarcely be looked upon as merely an indiscretion. It seems to be a deliberate effort to rekindle the dying embers of Indian sedition, and we agree with the Madras Mail when it suggestes that official notice ought to be taken Sir Henry cotton's mischievous speech assuming, of course that it has been faithfully reported. . .

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. Foriegn Politics.

Indentured labourers.

14. The Sasilekha, of the 4th January, feels highly gratified to learn that the emigration to Natal of indentured coolies will be stopped from July next. It is the Indians that have made the colonies rich by bringing their lands under cultivation and working their mines. But the colonists, regrets the paper are not grateful to them. It requests the Government of India to enact a law that should in any colony the colonists annoy the Indian residents therein they should not be allowed to enter India and that exports and imports between the two countries should be strictly interdicted. The step now taken by the Government to remedy the evil is inadequate. Lored Minto had begun the application of the remedial measures and it is hoped that Lord Hardinge will protect the honour of the Indians and do such things as will bring the colonists to their senses.

(k) General.

The ultimate aim of the British rule.

22. The Swadesamitran of the 2nd January, says:--

Our readers know that the Engish-men originally came to India only for the purpose of trade, that it was the chaotic condition of the country which impelled them to enter into an agreement with the Emperor at Delhi and take over the Government of some parts in Bengal and that the British rule which was thus begun on modest lines, gradually extended to the whole of India and assumed its present proportions. The trial of Warren Hastings the first Governor- General of India, by the British Parliament, for not having shown due consideration to the ancient

civilisation and time honoured privileges of the Indian people not only proved what the ultimate aim of the British rule was but also established that it was the British people and their representatives in Parliament who were finally responsible for the welfare of the Indians. Nearly seventy years back, Lord Macaulay plainly stated in Parliament that the day on which the Indians realised their ancient civilisation and greatness and desired to have self-government would be a glorious day in the annals of the history of the British race, and many other Englishmen of repute, like Mr. John Bright, were also of the same opinion. But this opinion has been rarely expressed within the last twenty years. Lord Curzon who denied that the promises made in the Proclamation of Queen Victoria were ever intended to be fulfilled is not the man who would approve of the idea that it was the duty of the British race to fit the Indians for self-government. After him, Lord Morley, Sir Edward Baker and some others have had occasion to express their opinion on this subject and the principle enunciated even by these persons appears to be that the country should be governed for the Indians and not that it should be governed by them or through them. This divergence of opinion on the part of some of the leading British statesmen regarding the ultimate aim of the British rule in India has led our friend Sir Henry Cotton to contribute an article to the Indian Review, on this subject in which he points out that this change of opinion is not a favourable sign for the British Government. He states that the history of the world shows that many nations which had acquired greatness in ancient times by having brought other races under their

subjection had undermined the stability of their own rule by neglecting to show due consideation to the civilisation and habits of those subject races and permit them to share in the administration of the country and observes that the British statesmen will do well to impress upon their minds this lesson taught by history and remove the idea that has newly entered into their heads. There will be no mutual sympathy and good-will between the rulers and the ruled if in the administration of the country the idea that the Indians will, in courase of time acquire the capability of protecting their own interests is lost sight of. If the Civilians who come out to India, form the Governor down to the Assistant Collector realise that the Indians have an ancient civilisation of their own and that they are conscious of their ancient greatness and celebrity and shape their conduct accordingly, the burden of the British rule in India will become very light indeed. The fact that Lord Hardinge, our new Viceroy, has not only showed by many of his speeches that he has a regard and affection for the Indians but has even promised to receive a deputation of some leading men of the Congress and discuss public questions with them, inspires us with the hope that hereafter at least the officials conducting the British administration will fully realise their responsibility.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The speech of Sir William Wedderburn.

30. The Swadesamitran, of the 28th December eulogises, Sir William Wedderburn for his attempting to establish friendly relations between the rulers and the ruled and the Hindus and the Muhammadans, and observes:-- Information has b-een received from Calcutta that even the officials approve of this mission of Sir William and there is no doubt that

Lord Hardinge also will be of the same opinion. Much good may, therefore, result from the memorial proposed to be presented to the Viceroy, embodying the resolutions of the Congress on this and other subjets. The Anglo-Indian papers take objection only to two points in Sir William's speech. They do not agree with him in the view that the extremists should again be brought into the fold of the Congress, nor do they concur with him in advocating the release of the political prisoners. They argue that the former step will divert the work of the congress into seditious paths. But Sir William wants only those who are now classed as extremists merely on the ground that they are for progressing more reapidly than the so-called moderates to be brought again into the fold of the Congress. These will never transgress the bounds of law and so there can be no harm in taking them with us in working for this can be done in the case of those who have been convicted only for sedition though not in the case of those who are guilty of murder. As the inflicted in cases of sedition are believed to be too severe, the people will be greatly pleased if these are pardoned.

The Anglo-Indian papers and the speech of Sir William Weddderburn.

31. The Swadesamitran of the 20th December observes:- The Times of India takes objection to the proposal of Sir Williim Wedderburn that some Indians should permanently reside in England and enlightened the British public about Indian questions by delivering lectures and contributing articles to newspapes. It thinks that this will prevent the estáblishment of friendly relations between

the Englishmen and the Indians here as those who address British audiences about Indian questions always find fault with the Government of India and the English officials conducting it. According to this paper we should either abandon the idea of getting up an agitation in England or incessantly praise the Government of Indian and its officials? When we appeal to the British public as the arbitrators, how is it possible to abstain from criticising the Government of India and its officials? Though it is possible to speak in praise of them at times we have to find fault with them in the majority of cases. If it is not possible to speak in praise of officials who are bound to carry on a system of Government which is not worthy of praise who can be blamed for this? The suggestion of Sir William that the Muhammadan should join the Congress is also objected to by this paper. It says that this is not possible owing to the existing differences between the two communities in caste and religion. We cannot understand the rationale of this argument. Have not the Parsis and the Christians joined the Congress now and is not Sir William Wedderburn the foremost well-wisher of the Congress an Englishman and a Christian though he be? On the other hand, if the Muhammadans also join the Congress it will help to wipe away the differences which now exist between them and the Hindus.

32. The Swadesamitran, of the 30th December writes:-

The resolutions of the Congress.

The Two most important resolutions of the Congress were those about the administration of the local bodies and the modification of the Regulations reforming the Legislation Councils. One of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission was that the local bodies should be truly representative in character and not institutions practically administered by

the officials as is the case now, and Lord Morley too has sent a despatch to this effect to the Government of India. We believe this matter is now receiving the attention of the Government and we will therefore be eagerly expecting the reply of Lord Hardinge when the resolution of the Congress on this subject is submitted to him. What ever political rights may be granted to us, it is the training we have and experience we gain in the management of local institutions which will help us in exercising them efficiently. If the Government thinks that the people are not capable of administering the public institutions and is on this ground unwilling to enlarge and strengthen them, the great aims of Lord Morley and Lord Minto will not be fully accomplished.

With regard to the other resolution about the alteration of the Regulations reforming the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils many are of opinion that the provisions in them granting separate electorates to the Muhammadans will only perpetuate the differences which already exist between them and the Hindus and should therefore, be removed We are glad to note that even some leading Muhammadans agree in this view. The other resolutions of the Congress about the special rights granted to the zamindars and the unnecessary curtailment of the rights of the educated middle classes are also desirable ones, and we hope the Government will modify the provisions on these subjects also before the next elections to the Legislative Councils.

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34. In an article under the heading "The Indian National Congress" the Sadhvi, of the 1st January, observes:-- "It is the good fortune of India that at a critical time like this at a time when race antipathies run high when the tide of distrust between the rulers and the ruled silently rises to unprecedented heights, when it bids fair that if proper attempts at reconciliation are not made, even the bubble of the Empire on which the sun never sets would run the risk of bursting it is lucky that at a time like this a gentleman skilled in the art of conciliation has become our Viceroy and Sir William Wedderburn who wields an undivided empire over the love of affections (sic) of India has come to preside over the National Congress when it seems to have attained its manhood and seems to be determined to fight for its rights with a resolution to ha e its prayers heard at all costs. We are confident that His Excellency the Viceroy and Sir William will throw oil over the troubled waters and have the proud privilege of inaugurating an era of profound peace, prosperity contentment and loyalty from one end of India to the other, with the blessings of God."

The Indian National Congress.

The Mysore Star, of the 2nd January in the course of its euloguums on the speec h of Sir William Wedderburn as President of the last Congress and particularly on his endeavours to bring together the Hindus and the Muhammadans as well as the Moderates and the Extremists observes as follows:- Sir W. Wedderburn though an Englishman by birth is at heart a thorough Indian, having been in the midst of Indians for several years before and he is in full sympathy with their

The Indians National Congress.

political aspirations. He was indeed one of the founders of the Congress the training ground of those of us who wish to enter the arena of politics and even after his return home he never ceased to labour in the interests of India. The advice of such a well-wisher and friend of ours will undoubtedly be to our best interests and this is a sufficient answer to those that questioned the advisiablility of electing an Englishman for the Presidentship while there was no lack of ability and talent in our own country. If the union of the Hindus and Muhammadans and of the Moderates and the extremists should indeed come to pass the benefits of his visit cannot be over rated. We devoutly wish that he may be able to see his labours fructify even before he leaves the Indian shores.

The Indian National Congress.

The Kerala Patrika of the 31st December 1910 gives a summary of the resolutions passed at the 25th Indian National Congress held at Allahabad under the presidency of Sir William Wedderburn whose speech the paper fully appreciates. It remarks that it is a matter still fresh in the memory of the Indian people that some five years ago Lord Curzon refused to receive a deputation from the Congress which was then held under the presidency of Sir Henry Cotton and that the news that His Excellency Lord Hardinge has consented to receive a congress deputation and address has given great satisfaction to the members of this assembly. It can confidently be affirmed that this departure shows that the Government of India is prepared to consider the prayers of the people and deal with them befitting. The people cannot but be grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy who has adopted a policy of conciliation at the very outset of his regime.

Indian unrest.

35. Commenting on Sir B.Fuller's criticisms on Mr. Chirol's articles in the Times the Sadhvi of the 1st January in the course of lengthy article observes:-- . . . . . It has been said and said very correctly too, that individuals as well as nations and that kingdons as well as Empires have their different stages of existence namely birth, infancy youth manhood old age and death. Some individuals as well as nations, some kingdoms as well as empires are still born; some age fast and die in their infancy, some go out of existence in their youth some live up to manhood and die some eke out their existence till old age, while others find in justice and fairplay an elixir of everlasting life." Can we, who have watched the rise development and the present condition of the British Empire in India say, without fear of contradiction, that the Empire on which the sun never sets belongs to this last class? We are afraid that we cannot. The elements of unrest in India are too many to be reiterated. The majority of British statesmen wish to link India to England by indissoluble bonds of love and mutual interest. But their statesmanship is of such an invertebrate character, that they allow Anglo-Indian fire-eaters to undo all that they do to construct the fabric of the Empire on unshakable foundations such as those of contentment loyalty and gratitude. . . . . . . We are glad to note that Sir B.Fuller has disinterestedly come forward to voice forth the real opinion regarding the Brahmin loyalty to the British throne. We said that we would demonstrate by actual proof that the real danger to India lies neither among the Brahmins nor other Indians. We stick to our point. Sir

B.Fuller's opinion has led to a host of jingo criticism. Any Anglo-Indian paper conducted by jingoes in India may be taken by His Excellency Lord Hardinge or by Lord Crewe and the Jingo criticism carefully read; they will see how the volcanic effusions from the jingo press are calculated to give offence to every one who has the interests of India at heart. We can quote instances, but we refrain from doing so that we may not add fuel to fire. The Indian Press Law is partial to AngloIndians in so far as the application of it is concerned"

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's lecture on "India"

36. The Sadhvi, of the 1st January, has the following comments on the lecture of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald delivered in England on the attitude of the British officials towards the Indians and the question of the responsibility of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India to the Parliament for the good government of India:-- This view is bound to be shared by all right minded Englishmen. It is plain from this speech that the former Secretaries and Viceroys were not conducting themselves as they would have done if they considered themselves rsponsible to the Parliament. The History of Modern self Governing countries that were once under ~~desptice~~ despotic rule makes it clear that irresponsible government has always led to grave national disasters. It is due to the presence of several great men of the type of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in the British Empire that the effects of irresponsible government do not show themselves in all their hideousness; if justice should come to prevail, it will be mainly due to the influence of these very men. We wish that the British may be long able to hold their sway over India by the opportune efforts of these great men that are expondnets of constitutional principles in Government.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14th JANUARY 1911.

No. 3 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Indians in South Africa.

6. The Madras Standard, of the 13th January, has the following:-- "Reuter wires from Johannesburge that the wife of an Indian passive resister, Sodha, was arrested on the frontier while seeking to rejoin her husband her fined ten pounds and sentenced to a month's imprisonment on the ground that she was unable to write a European language and was therefore a prohibited immigrant,. We take Comment or criticism on a situation like this is needless because the very novelty and pathos of the circumstance render one speechless . We are not strangers to want of legal procedure in this or other acts of the South African Government regarding Indians. . . . . . . It is indeed pitiable to contemplate upon the struggle of our kinsmen in South Africa and the trials they are put to. But it is still more pitiable to see that the white settlers in South Africa should thus be allowing their hearts to be slowly dried up simply for the petty considerations of sordid pelf. If the loss to Indians in South Africa is great the moral loss in prestige to the whites is greater still. Their civilization and their well-being stand in greater risk than those of the apparently losing Indians.

The fiery ordeal will we hope be purging the Indians of their dross. But we anticipate that the better sense of the whites will prevail at last and save them from themselves. Curious to say, Reuter has another message to us side by side of this. The Natal Sugar Association, says, Reuter requests its Government to take steps to induce the Government of India to defer stopping indentured immigration. This most people will regard is a fine comment upon the former. But let us assure the Natal sugar Association that the Government of India is not so obliging as the Asso-ciation ~~that the Government of India~~ seems to expect of it. The Government of India is able to look to the interests of those it governs. We think it is a public mockery that while subjecting Indians to extraordinary cruelty, the South African whites should have the face to ask for help from India."

Emigration to Natal.

7. Referring to the announcement that indenture emigration to Natal will be prohibited by the Government of India, from July next the West Coast Reformer of the 8th January writes:-- "We have recently had a shocking example in the case of the unfortunate Transvaal deportees of the scandalous lengths to which a so-called responsible Colonial Government can go in its perfidious treatment of the British Indian subjects of the King-Emperor. Though the present decision of the Government of India must have been almost matured during the previous Viceroyalty it is satisfactory that its announcement represents one of the earliest measures of Lord Hardinge's administration. It must encourage the Indians to hope and believe that the present administration will keep a strict watch over Indian

interests and will not permit those interests to be trampled upon with impunity by domineering and self interested Colonials.

Emigration to Natal.

In referring to the action taken by the Sugar Association of Natal in consequence of the decision of the Government of India to stop emigration to Natal from July next the Indian Patriot of the 13th January, says:-- "In appealing for a postponement of the stoppage of immigration the association does not seem to state for what purpose and with what view it wants time. It is not stated that it intends or hopes to secure just treatment to Indians; and if it has any such intention or hope, it is not clear why it should not say so. It may be that the telegram does not state fully the nature of the appeal. But if there is such intention or hope it is not clear why six months is not enough for considering and settling the whole question. ~~One thing has enough for considering and settling the whole question.~~ One thing has been placed beyond doubt and that is that neither Natal nor any of the other colonies would give in merely out of a tender regard for Indians. Appeals and entreaties to them on behalf of Indians have so long failed; and these appeals and entreaties were made not by Indians alone, but by the Government of India, by the Secretary of State for India and by the Secretary of State for the colonies. But no amount of authoritative persuasion has availed with the Colonists and now when all efforts have been exhausted, and all means have been tried without result and when the Government of India resort to the only means open to them to make their entreaty effective there comes Natal with an appeal for time an indefinite period of time apparently not with any promise that the Indian

grievances will be attended to and redressed but with some vague purpose which is not stated or explained. . . . . . Our Government should refuse to do any-thing except on adequate guarantee that what they contend for will be conceded. The guarantee must be demanded first before the appeal is listened to. There can be no more shilly shallying with a grave problem - grave in its imperial signifacance and in its bearing upon the rights and status of three hundred millions of His Majesty's subjects. If the Colonists are so indifferent and even contemptuous to imperial obligations they have no right to invoke imperial intervention to protect them against the retaliatory power of an important part of the empire which they have treated with such open contempt and intolerance; and all India will watch with interests the effect of Natal's appeal on the attitude of His Majesty's Government".

9. The West Coast Reformer of the 8th January, writes:-

The Indian Congress deputation to the Viceroy."

"The Congress deputation waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House, Calcutta on Thursday . . . . Of course His Excellency's reply to the various subjects dealt with in the address was of the non-committal type, but its manner was manifestly sympathetic and the deputation could not but have felt deeply gratified. Their gratification will be shared by the whole country. His Excellency expressed his pleasure at meeting Sir William Wedderburn and wished him success in his endeavours to bring about harmonious relations between the two great Indian communities. After

the members had been presented to His Excellency, the deputation withdrew. The function may well be described as a momorable one and it marks something like an epoch in the history of our chief national organisation."

Sir William Wedderburn.

10. The Madras Standard of the 9th January, says:- "Men like Sir William Wedderburn are an asset of the Empire. The memory of his self-devotion, which has prompted him, at considerable risk to his health to leave home and promote harmony where discord had grown owing to unfortunate concatenation of circumstances, will for ever endure. It is a trite saying that a nation deserves its fate. Our future is in our hands; and if the work on the lines pointed out by Sir William, on the lines of co-operation ~~and if the work on te lines pointed out by Sir William on the lines of co-operation~~ and conciliation of law, order and tranquility, should be crowned with success, the glory of it will belong to Sir William. The list of the 'Friends of India' is not long and fewer still will find a place in history. But Sir William's memory will assuredly live, should his whole-hearted endeavours for creating a united India be realised."

Charge of assault against a Railway officials.

11. The Muhammadan of the 9th January, says:-- "Our readers will remember the cases of assault and intimidation brought by Mr. Razi-ud-din, Bar. - at - Law, and another by Messrs. Rashik Behari Lal, Bar-at-Law and Benode Behari Lal, Bar-at-Law against Mr. C.C. Chesney, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Dinajpore. When the cases came up for hearing

before the Magistrate of Patna they were withdrawn. It appears Mr. Chesney tendered an apology, for what must have been a very rude and unworthy affair. . . . . If the Government, the King and the Viceroy do not educate their representatives to the importance of creating good relations, their noble efforts and liberal concessions will effect but little towards conciliation towards which they and the press of the country try to move. It is urgently necessary that the railway that employs Mr. Chesney will take notice of his conduct in this affair, and do what it can to save its reputation and many a silent employee who dumb as a lamb may be groaning under the torture of Mr. Chesney in his official capacity."

13. The Indian Patriot, of the 12th January, says:-

The Indian National Congress.

"A few days ago we indicated but did not explain how the strengthening of the Congress would mean the strengthening of every good cause in India. The Government for its sake and for suppressing influences antagonistic to it, has to create and maintain a strong counter influence apart from its own; and this influence must be that of all the stable, solid and progressive elements in Indian society. The policy which it has inaugurated has undoubtedly been successful; but the progressive classes have also to bear in mind that to keep all these elements together, an unbroken policy of moderation and wisdom has to be pursued. The Government wants the co-operation of the people and the people want the sympathy of the Government; and both appreciate the advantages

of happy relations between the two. The Government is, therefore bound to encourage all classes of people to co-operate in the prosecution of objects which while aiming at the advancement of the people do not hamper the Government but on the other hand, tend to help it. It is interested in increasing the strength of moderate men who are on the side of law and order and constitutional progress. Our strength however chiefly rests on our principles and attitude which have secured to us such a large measure of the confidence of Government. These principles therefore, we are bound to maintain if we are to retain this confidence and if we are to strengthen our ranks by accessions of all the more substantial classes of people. Though Sir William Wedderburn has not put it exactly in this way, there can be no doubt that this is the underlying aim of his mission-strength and stability of British rule and contentment and progress of the people of India."

The depressed classes.

14. In a leader under the heading "Our untouchables" the Madras Standard of the 12th January, says:-- "It is not likely that our anxiety to raise the depressed classes will end with the Gait Circular or speech making on platforms. . . . . Our educated Indians, officials and non-officials can unite in this branch of useful work; and assured of the Government's support much can be done to alleviate the misery of the depressed classes and ameliorate their condition. Now that the indentured immigration to Natal has been stopped and the idea is spreading abroad that our people receive no good treatment outside this country the problem of the depressed classes has been intensified. Work of reclamation on a larger

scale has to be planned and carried out with the least delay possible. Primary education, sanitation, and help in the direction of improving their material condition are the needs which our activities should atempt to remove. A comparative study of what is being done in other provinces ought to help our leaders in forming effective organisations. The appointment of an informal commission would help to gather all the necessary information on the ways and means and unless this task is taken on hand with zest and alacrity we shall be committing in the words of His Highness the Gaekwar, "the crime of national suicide."

The Muharram disturbances in Bombay.

15. The Hindu of the 13th January, says:-- "The reports of the terrible casualty list in the Muharram disturbances in Bombay will come on most people as a sudden shock for there was nothing to anticipate that the disturbances were at all serious or that they would result in what cannot but be described as a serious loss of lives. . . . . We do not wish to say anything on this action until fuller details are available, but we should like to enquire how far the usual pre-requisites enjoined on the Police officials ~~like to enquire how~~ for the disposal of crowds were fulfilled before firing was commenced. We should also like to know why the streets could not have been cleared by Cavalry - proceeding which would obviously have been less destructive of life than the firing point blank into a dense crowd. We hope that the fuller enquiry will be instituted by the Bombay Government on these and other matters and the public will be satisifed that this great loss of life was not due to panic among the officials but was dictated by stern necessity."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The South African Parliament.

16. The Sri Krishna Sukti, for November 1910, in its "Current topics," says with reference to the establishment of a Parliament in South Africa;-- England has now granted ~~rep-~~ resentative institutions to South Africa that will make the Government there directly responsible to the people. The new Parliament was recently opened by the Duke of Connaught with great eclat, and it would have been highly gratifying if at this juncture, a way had been found to redress the grievances of the Indians in South Africa. Even as circumstances stand we are very greateful to those among our South African friends who insisted that high educational qualifications must be the only passport to Indian emigrants to South Africa.

(k) General

The prohibition of Indian emigration to Natal.

18. The Swadesamitran, of the 4th January, expresses its satisfaction at the announcement that the emigration of Indians to Natal will be prohibited from July next and remarks:-- It remains to be seen whether this decision of the Government of Ineia will make the Colonial Government treat the Indians better hereafter. The object of this move of the Government appears to be to make the other Colonies understand ~~that~~ that the will also share the same fate, if they do not treat the Indians well. There is no doubt that this prohibition will cause material loss to the Colonials because they cannot afford to replace

the Indian labourers by the abordginal tribes in the Colonies who are unfit to be entrusted with any sort of work. It is, therefore, believed that the present action of the Government of India will result in the colonials changing their attitude towards the Indians.

Manufacture of sugar in India.

19. The Sasilekha of the 6th January, has a leader on the subject of the sugar industry in India in which it observes that an account of large imports of foreign sugar into India, there has been no increase in sugar cane cultivation for the last six years. Although the people are moved by the spirit of Swadeshi the Indian sugar industry cannot compete with the enormous imports of foreign sugar into the country. The Government have ot leveid and import duty on foreign sugar. Endeavours are now made ~~b~~ by certain well-wishers of the country to grow sugar-cane on a large extent and manufacture sugar. It should be the duty of the Government to help them by all means. The paper recommends to Government the suggestion of the Industrial Conference that the authorities should impose import duties on foreign sugar. If they do so, says the paper, the foreign imports of sugar would decrease giving room for the indigenous industry to thrive.

Lord Minto's regime.

20- The Veerakesari, of the 1st January in the course of a short appreciative review of the Viceroyalty of Lord Minto observes thus in its leading article;- Lord Minto was called upon to undertake the task of governing India at a time when there was unrest all around and great

mutual distrust and suspicion between the rulers and the ruled; but still the even mental balance that he maintained all along and the suceess that he achieved in making the officials and people alike place implicit reliance upon him and whole heartedly co-operate with him in carrying on the Government by the introduction of necessary reforms greatly testify to his ability, zeal and high statesmanship. It is to be hoped that the new Viceroy and the Secretary of state as well will wisely follow in the footsteps of Lords Morley and minto and do everything that is needful for the regeneration of India.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Congress deputation and the Viceroy.

24. In commenting on the reply of the Viceroy to the address presented by the Congress deputation the Swadesamitran, of the 6th January, says:-- Though the speech of the Viceroy did not contain any definite statement regarding the demands of the Congress it was characterised by an expression of genuine sympathy for the people. As no previous Viceroy with its has received a deputation from the Congress and expressed his sympathy with its aims the action of Lord Hardinge in this respect is bound to give universal satisfaction.

Continuing the same subject the Swadesamitran, of the 7th January, expresses its dissent from the view of the Amrita Bazaar Patrika that the address presented by the deputation did not make mention of some of the important griegances of the Indians and observes:-- The only important points touched upon by Sir William Wedderburn in his

his presidential address and omitted in the address of the deputation were the release of the political offenders and the repeal of the repressive laws, enacted during recent years. The reason for this ommission is not far to seek. Lord Dufferin was the first Viceroy who received the members of the Congress and even this was done only at a garden party and not officially. Since then no attempt was made to meet ~~t~~the Viceroy until 1904 when Lord Curzon refused to grant the request of Sir Henry Cotton the President of the Congress in that year, to permit a deputation from the Congress to wait upon him. During Lord Minto's regime, the existence ofthe Congress itself was endangered and the idea of meeting the Viceroy did not therefore, suggest itself to any one. But the split that occurred in the Congress camp during the time of Lord Minto and the subsequent framing of a constitution for the Congress and exclusion of the anarchical and extremist elements from it have resulted in the Government and the Englishmen having faith and confidence in the work of the Congress. The English papers, which used to write that the resolutions of the Congress would not do any good to the country and to exhort the Government not to pay any attention to the ~~this body, are now beginning to change their attitude completely~~ recommendations of ~~exhort the Government not to pay any attention to the recommendations of~~ this body are now beginning to change their attitude compeletely. Though Lord Hardinge has at this juncture, consented to receive a deputation from the Congress it was thought perhaps, that it would be undesirable for the deputation to dwell upon points about which he might find it delicate to give a reply owing to his not having had time enough to think

about them. Moreover one of the repressive laws, the Seditious Meetings, Act, will come up for discussion before the meeting of the Legislative Council in March next and it will not therefore, be advisable to force the Viceroy to give his opinion about it now. These should be the reasons why the deputation omitted to refer to the above points in their address.

The necessity for the existence of the Congress.

25. The Tamilan of the 21th January expresses its opinion that there is no necessity for the annual session of the Congress at this time when it has been rendered possible for the grievances of the people being brought to the notice of the Government through their representatives in the Legislative Council and that the resolutions of the Congress will only be placing the Government in a dilemma as to whether it is to attach a greater value the se resolutions or the recommendations of the members of the Legislative Councils. It also disapproves of the suggestion of the Congress that the Civil Service Competitive Examinations should be held in India too, on the ground that this will lead to a greater number of Indians entering this service than is at present the case; but this is undesirable in the opinion of this paper as the people get a better treatment from the Europeans than from the Indians who are victims of the caste system.

The Hindu Muhammadan Conference at Allahabad.

26. With reference to the several resolutions passed at the Hindu- Maha-mmadan Conference recently held at Allahabad under the presidentship of Sir William

Wedderburn the Mysore Star of the 9th January, says:-- The resolutions passed at the meeting are bound to commend themselves to both parties as their reasonableness apart the most prominent leaders of the two great communities had a share in the passing of the same. It is high time that the two sister communities should realize the importance of mutual good will and devise some way that will make them go on well together as their lot for good or ill is cast in the same country. The chief causes of differences arising between them are cow killing and the conducting of religious processions with tom-tom before the temples of other religious sects. It is highly necessary that in order to avoid trouble in the future some strong measures should be enacted to do away with these two fruitful sources of dissension. The Mysore Government has already made laws in regard to the conducting of religious processions with the result that quite brotherly relations exist between the Hindus and Muhammadans there. It is very desirable that all the wisdom and tact of the leaders of public opinion in the country should be brought to bear on this grave problem and amicable relations once for all established between the two communities.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st JANUARY 1919-

No 4. of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

A decision of the Calcutta High Court.

1. In referring to the judgement of a Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court in which it has been held that a spy or informer is not in the position of an accomplice, whose evidence is disentitled to be acted upon, unless corroborated in material particulars the Hindu of the 21st January, says:-- "We cannot understand the distiction sought to be made out between an accomplice and spy or informer if law is to be the instrument for inculcating and advancing principles of morality. The principle of the decision is liable to be misconstrued and abused at a time like the present in this country, when under pretext of an alleged political unrest a system of espionage is kept up and in various localities even respectable men are not in a position to discriminate whether certain persons are sincere friends and acquaintances or spies employed in Secret Service. We are surprised to find in one of the authorities cited in the decision the following sentences. 'An accomplice confesses himself a criminal and may have a motive for giving information as it may purchase immunity for his offence. A spy, on the other hand may be an honest man he may think that the course he pursues is absolutely essential for the protection of his own interest and those of society I can see no impropriety in his taking upon himself the character of an informer. The Government are no doubt justified

in employing spies, and I do not see that a person so employed deserves to be blamed, if he instigates offences no further than by pretending to concur with the perpetrators." This amounts to justifying the pernicious doctrine that what is morally wrong may be politically or legally right and that the end justifies the means. The proverb, "Set a thief to catch a thief", indicates correctly the nature of the work and the character of the workman who is willing to under take it. If debased specimens of humanity like spies and informers are sometimes found necessary to extirpate evil it is to be hoped that the instruments ~~are sometimes found necessary to extirpate evil it is to be hoped that the instruments~~ who are employed to do the dirty work will be rated at their true value and not placed upon a higher moral plane than they deserve. Otherwise, the whole community will incur the risk of becoming demoralised."

The Muhammadan of the 19 January writes: —

6, Considerable disappointment is felt among the Muhammadans at the poor representation the community has received in the Executive Councils. Out of the six appointments made only one has been secured by Muhammadans. We cannot long remain as we are, we ought to create more men, if there are not enough, whom the Government cannot but honour with the posts. . . . . We are pleased to find that the Government has made a better choice this time the choice brings with it more public satisfaction and a more capable man whose abilities both as lawyer and as a Justice of the High Court have deserved and eanned great admiration and Mr. P.R. Sundara Aiyar succeeds to apost which was so creditably filled filled by Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar."

7. The South Indian Mail of the 16th January, says:--

Emigration to Natal.

"His Excellency the Viceroy generously adopted the means of retaliating upon the misconduct of the South African Colonists by preventing emigration of Indian labourers to Natal after measuring the popular feeling in India. This wise step has roused the colonial capitalist to their sense . . . . . . Since the Imperial Government have obviously failed to induce the Colonial Government to observe the Imperial justice and prestige we hope the Imperial Government will have the justice to leave the Government of India to themselves in adopting the wise and popular step."

In writing on this subject the Wedenesday Reveiw, of the 18th January, says:-

Emigration to Natal.

"So the effect of the Government of India's action in prohibiting indentured labour to Natal is being felt in the Colonies. That is a good augury and if the prohibition is made more general the effect will be mere readily felt. . . . . . . The Government of India's bold policy, if continued sufficiently long will achieve what the Imperial Government ought to have suffi- have achieved, and it is surely not likely that their hands will be fettered in any manner. The first effects of the prohibition are encouraging enough and before many days are past we many expect to hear of some decided move on the part of the Colonials by way of meting out the long delayed justice to the Indian immigrants."

The United India and Native States of the 21st January remarks:--"At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Councial the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, speaking on behalf of the Government

of India announced that the Government have decided to publish a notification in the Gazette prohibiting the Immigration of Indians to Natal from the 1st July. . . . . . . The present condition of Indians in South Africa is one of intolerable oppression and the Government of India deserve the thanks of the entire Indian community for the encourageous step about to be taken for the protection of the King's Indian subjects in that part of the Empire. Natal is largely dependent on the folly Indian labour for its propserity and unless the South African colonists see the folly of their ways and adopt a more sane and sensible policy in their treatment of Indians they are in imminent danger of seeing their industries ruited irretrievably. . . . . The action of the Government is further calculated to open the eyes of cavillers of the British administration for in a matter of such supreme importance, we behold the spectacle of a powerful Government acting in a manner which shows that their interests and those of the people they govern are identical."

8. The Hindu of the 18th January, writes as follows:-

Subsidising the press.

"The Government of Bengal is reported to have taken the extraordinary step of subsidising a vernacular paper to be conducted by Rao Bahadur Nerendranath Sen, editor of the Indian Mirror and the general tax-payer's money to the tune of Rs.62,500 per annum is to be devoted for the purpose Some of the Calcutta papers Indian and Anglo-Indian rightly denounce the proposed measure. It is nothing else than a mis-use of public funds. The step in question cannot but place in a false position both the giver and the receiver of the subsidy. We regret very much to see Mr. Norendranath Sen

the eldest Indian journalist, and a man of high personal integrity offering to do such an unseemly job. The Indian Government seems of late to have embarked upon a reactionary policy in respect of the public pres which is not in keeping with British ideals and traditions. If public opinion is to be reflected in a genuine form, the organs of the press ought to be able to stand on their own legs, irrespective ~~of the press ought to be able to stand on their own legs, irrespective~~ of the favours or frowns of the powers that be. There can be no surer method of polluting public opinion and misguiding itself than for the Government to hold out encouragements and rewards in sundry forms for the conductors of journals. It is well known that Government officials even in high places find criticisms of their acts most unwelcome and irritating and the only way by which they can vent their displeasure at the alleged offenders so long as they keep themselves within the law is to patronise in various ways rival newspapers which contain more palatable matter."

Writing on this subject the Madras Standard of the 18th January says:-- "Considerable excitement and astonishment have been caused by the announcement that the Bengal Government intends running indirectly a vernacular newspaper. The paper it is said will be conducted by Rao Bahadur Norendranath Sen Bahadur, and the Government proposes to buy a large number of copies paying Rs. 62,500 per annum. . . . . . . The relation between the press and the Government ought to be no doubt cordial for working as they do in different directions, their common object is progress and bettering the condition of the people. . . . . . .   But when all is

said the path of the press lies in a different direction. The press is essentially a critic of the Government is measures and its acts in the executive and other departments and when the Government is not of t e people governed the duties of the press become more arduous and more delicate. It often falls to its lot unplesant though they be, to correct. the views of Government to place fearlessly before it the cause of the people it represents and to bring to light the vagaries of those to whom the Government delegates its powers. In short at times the press has to play the part of a watch dog guarding the rights and privileges of the people bringing any infringement of them to the knowledge of the authorities and the misbehaviour of those to whom the administration has been entrusted. . . . . Multifarious and many-sided as its functions are the path of the press more often lies in a different direction from that of the Government, and complete harmony between these two agents of public good is not always possible. It is in the light of such views, that we have always looked upon with some diffidence the questionable policy of befriending editors of public organs by conferring titles on them and creating a feeling of obligation while their daily discharge of duty to the people and the Government requires no small sense of independence and freedom to set forth views, pleasant or unplesant to those likely to be affected by them. . . . . . . All newspapers in a province contributed in a way to the general revenue and if one of them is supported ~~contribute in a way to the general revenue and if one of them is supported~~ out of the Government's fund, the Government is virtually backing it up as against others to the financial predjudice of the rest in the competition. In fact, there is no need for Government to seek such desperate remedies. Of late the

understanding betwwen the educated Indian and the rulers has improved. Better feelings are taking the place of bitterness and distrust. There is a tendency to repose confidence on both the sidex and an inclination to co-operate for the sake of peaceful progress is unmistakable. The best interpreters of the belssings of the British rule are the educated Indians and if these are gained by beneficent acts and sympathy the ignorant masses will be more easily influenced and much better informed. We trust the Bengal Government will reconsider its decision to take a step which from the point of wisdom or utility is highly questionable. As a Calcutta Anglo-Indian contemporary remarks in connection with this subject, "a subsidised press is foreign and distasteful to English ideals and notions." and we may add also to Indian ideas of journalism and the duties of a journalist."

An enquiry into the growth of expenditure.

10. The Wednesday Review of the 18th January writes as follows:-- "In this last budget speech the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale surveyed the rapid and enormous growth of Indian expenditure which had taken place during the last ten years and put in a plea for making an enquiry into it. . . . . There have been again many precedents where departmental committees have been appointed and such a one was appointed when Lord Dufferin was Viceroy. When Lord Lytton was Viceroy he appointed a committee to enquire into the question of the growth of military expenditure. We trust that with such precedents before them Lord Hardinge and Sir Fleetwood Wilson would see their way to accept Mr. Gokhale's resolution and appoint a committee

to investigate into the question of the ~~through~~ thorough overhauling of public expenditure in India. Lord Hardinge and Sir Fleetwood Wilson are both animated by the desire of taking some substantial step in the matter of the improvement of internal administration. Lord Minto inaugurated a far seeing political reform, and it will be a no less glorious even of Lord Hardinge's regime if the next step is the carrying out of those longstanding administrative reforms which have been delayed for want of funds. Funds will be available for these purposes if retrenchemnt is made elsewhere; at all events the committee will show the way to it."

III. LEGISLATION.

The Seditious Meetings Act.

12. The South Indian Mail of the 16th January, has the following paragraph:- "The opinions of all local Administrations on the Seditious Meetings Act have reached the Government of India and are now under consideration. We have already pointed out that the Act is superflous at least so far as this presidency is concerned. We hope our Government has also recommended the withdrawal of the Act."

In a leading article on this subject the Indian Patriot of the 19th January says:-- "The principle of the Seditious Meetings Act is certainly opposed to the principle of freedom which has been ever accepted as an essential feature of British rule. Independently of the Act the police have power to disperse a meeting where prohibited things are spoken but not to prohibit it except in the event of imminent danger to the publice peace. There is therefore no real necessity to enforce the Act even in circumstances different

from what they are at present. But the developments of some time back attended as they were by certain kinds of irresponsible ~~some time~~ speaking were calculated to cause concern to the authorities who might have thought that freedom fanned the flame of unrest and that therefore, a suspension of it so long as the excitement prevailed was expedient. When the Act was renewed last time there was actually no necessity for renewing it; and the renewal was justified more on the ground that the question would be better decided by Lord Minto's successor than by himself at the close of his term of office. To this view a qualified assent was given with many protests. And the five months that will expire in March will have furnished further justification for the discontinuance of the Act. So far there has not been even a ripple on the surface; and it is not therefore, to be thought that Lord Hardinge will find any justifying condition to exist which Lord Minto himself thought was disappearing if it had not already disappered We may hope therefore, that nothing further will be heard about the Seditious Meetings Act which will quietly expire in March."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir William Wedderburn.

15. The West Coast Spectator of the 14th January writes:-- "Sir William Wedderburn's mission in India has been one of the conciliation, and it is satisfactory to learn that before he left India he had the satisfaction of seeing his gospel enthusiastically taken up by Hindus and Mussalmans. The entente problem is not likely to be shelved so long as it finds among its supporters such leaders as

the Aga Khan and Mr. S.C.Mitra late Judge of the Calcutta High Court. It is too early to predict complete success for the mission; but this much is certain: that it has paved the way for an entente at some future, though distant date. - - - - - - - We think that the misunderstanding between the two races will lose much of its strength, and criticism emanating from both the parties will be less acrimonious. This result we can safely predict and to Sir William Wedderburn belongs the credit of having brought about an appreciable change in the alarming situation."

The Civil Service."

16. The West Coast Spectator, of the 14th January, has the following:-- "The Indian Civil Service has demonstrated that it is not necessary that any body should be born to rule and command. In England the Diplomatic Service the Army and the Navy are practically manned by the cadets of noble and rich families; but the Indian Civil Service which practically rules India is not manned by persons who have blue blood flowing in their veins. From an article written in the Daily Chronicle by 'Old Indian' we find that among his Civilian friends in India 'were the sons of ironmongers, book-sellers, grocers and others of the same sort.' A railway clerk was the father of a Civilian while a stall-keeper in a market sent two sons to the Civil Service. We know a Civilian, who was for a long time connected with Malabar whose father was a porter or something of the sort in a brewery; and another the income of whose father is not more than £40 a year."

The Viceroy and the Congress.

17. Writing on the subject of the Congress Deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy the West Coast Spectator of the 14th January, says:-- "In the course of his reply to the address presented by the Congress Deputation the Viceroy said that some of the reforms advocated by the Congress would entail heavy expenditure and involve a new taxation. This is partially true but then if the Government earnestly desires it, it can take in hand some of the reforms suggested without having recourse to fresh taxation and without increasing the expenditure. The European service costs fabulous sums to India annually and a part of it can be displaced by the cheaper Indian agency. Then there is the military expenditure. It can be reduced by nearly five millions, taking full advantage of the Anglo-French and Anglo-Japanese Alliances. The amount thus saved should be applied to the separation of executive from judicial functions, a reform whose necessity is pressing. There should be retrnechment all round and with the savings many of the oft-repeated prayers of the Congress could be granted."

The Mohurram riots in Bombay.

19. The Madras Standard, of the 16th January, concludes an article on this subject with the following:-- "We are sure in Bombay and in other parts the authorities would do their best to find out a solution to this problem of annual disorder and with the help of the religious teachers and priests and respected and representative members of this community, it is possible to come to an understanding and prevent the repetition of such deplorable and disgraceful scenes, which disturb the public peace and the harmony between the rulers and the ruled."

20. ~~20.~~ Commenting on the recent riots in Coimbatore as a result of the action taken by the Police Inspector on unlicensed persons dressed as tigers the Indian Patriot of the 18th January, says:-- "If this is a correct report of the occurrence there was some indiscretion in procedure, a regrettable inability to foresee the consequences of violent interference with the dignity of tigers. The District Magistrate was away, but he will on return hold a thorough investigation into the affair and report to the Government Our correspondent describes the Inspector as a terror to budmashes; and how far his faith in himself led him to cut off the tails of tigers and present them as human beings free of the tiger's paint can only be conjeetured. But it is evident that rough methods are not always the best in dealing with even Mohurrum tigers which ordinarily possess no tigerly qualities. But, whatever may be thought of this, there can be no doubt about the necessity of so impressing the law-breakers as to make another Mohurrum riot impossible in Coimbatore."

The Mohurrum riots in Coimbatore.

24. The Madras Standard, of the 16th January, has the following:-- "It is a melancholy but a well-established fact, that the first newspaper in the world, the London Times has never been known to aid the advancement of popular rights. A Tory reactionary for generations, it has never sympathised with any movement for extending the political franchise of any kind ~~any movement for extending the political franchise of any kind~~ in the history of England. It represents not the modern views on popular rights or popular government, but the innate conservatism of the

The Times and the Indian National Congress;

Britisher, his unwillingness to move in consitutional matters and his inclination consequently to let things drift, with patch work as occasions compel him. In Indian politics it has always been an ultra conservative and has never sympathised with Indian aspirations. In short it is responsible for half the troubles in India and for the unfortunate rift between its two great communities. It is no wonder therefore, that its remarks on the Indian affairs are aimed at discrediting the Indian National Congress and emphasising the difference between the Hindus and Moslems. It faithfully echoes the opinions of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, when it argues that the Congress has outlived its usefulness and that the recent Council Reforms make that institution superfluous. . . . It advises the Moslems to work out their own political salvation, and not depend upon the aid of the Hindus or join hands with them. It is this policy of setting one community against another so openly advocated by the most powerful organ of British opinion, that has made the gulf wider and it is most unfortunate that the Times should not keep its precious opinions on the subject to itself at this time when the leaders of the two communities are doing their best to make up the differences. The opposition of the times to a cause they say is always a sign of its soundness and success. We hope that this will prove true with regard to the conciliation of the two Indian communities on whose amicable and friendly co-operation depends the future peaceful progress of this country.

Sir Henry Cotton.

24. Commenting on the criticism of Sir Henry Cotton's recent speech, the United Indian and Native States of the 21st January says:-- "It is absurd of these meddle some

Anglo-Indian ~~writes~~ writers to accuse either Sir Henry Cotton or those associated with him in public work of sympathy with the criminal doings of Savarkar and his revolutionary friends. Like a true Englishman Sir Henry Cotton expressed regret that an educated Indian like Savarkar should have embarked on a career of revolutionary crime which can only result in disaster and ruin to himself. This is a perfectly intelligible position for a gentleman like Sir Henry Cotton to take and it is monstrous on the part of a small clique not friendly disposed towards Sir Henry or the cause with which he is identified, to accuse him of having incited his Indian hearers to emulate Savarkar's notorious doings. The incident makes clear the bigotry, intolerance and the want of fair play displayed by the organs of AngloIndian opinion in their treatment of Indian questions. . . . . . .
It would be strange indeed if they had missed this tempting opportunity of hitting the Indian progressive party in the person of Sir Henry Cotton."

The Congress deputation to the Viceroy.

25. The United India and Native States, of the 21st January says:-- "Whatever Extremists whether among Indians or Europeans may say the Congress deputation to Lord Hardinge, headed by Sir William Wedderburn should be pronounced a success as it elicited certain important pronouncements from the Viceroy. Lord Hardinge's action in having readily consented to receive a deputation of the Congress representing some of the most cultured and progressive elements in Indian society was in striking contrast to the churlish refusal of that most 'superior' person Lord Curzon to extend

a similar recognition to the President of the Congress six years ago. It is true that on the various public questions dealt with in the address His Lordships replies were framed in guarded and almost diplomatic language. . . . .
In his courteous reply Lord Hardinge said that the question of educational reform xh had been taken in hand by Government while His Lordship assured his hearers, though not for the first time that he would maintain a zealous watch over the newly introduced reform scheme which required the most careful nursing. In the deputation the Viceroy came in direct contact with the cream of Indian society having a permanent stake in the progress of the country who called his attention to a wide variety of subjects affecting the good government of this country. To have achieved this result is no mean tribute to the work of the Congress which ought to ~~seeince~~ silence carping critics."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Kamasalis in Peddapuram Godavari district.

33. A correspondent to the Ravi of the 12th January, states that in village of Peddapuram of the Godavari district about 40 ~~mile~~ families of the prostitute class convened a meeting and laid down certain rules as to their ways and habits of life for their future guidance. The Devangas (a certain class of weavers) and the Kamasalis (goldsmiths and silversmights) grew jealous of this and the latter, at the instigation of the former have resolved not to do any of their customary work for the prostitute class. They have prevailed on the working classes of the neighbouring villages also to refuse to do any work ~~of~~ for them. The village is consequently in a state of great unrest and if the Government do not take early steps to put it down the correspondent fears that the results will be very serious.

Complaint against the misconduct of some of the soldiers of the regiment stationed at Malapuram.

38. A correspondent in the Kerala Patrika of the 14th January, writes:-- "It is only a ~~mong~~ month since the new regiment has cme to Malappuram. Women are afraid to go abroad on account of the molestation of the soldiers of the regiment. The people of the place had prepared a long petition to be presented to the Collector when he visited the place last time. But as the molestation was not so serious at the time

it was not presented. A riot took place at Melmuri ~~ammxsom~~ cantonment on the 12th Instant, three soldiers having caught hold of a woman and it is rumoured that they were belaboured in the affray one of them escaped leaving behind his helmet. Armed with this peice of evidence the woman who was a Chunma and whom the solderis had tried to molest presented a complaint to the Local Divisional officer. The Captain of the regiment is also at the stateion. For some time previous the people were not thus harrassed by the military. Some mischievous Muhammadan lads who have pciked up certain foreign obscene words are in company with them.

Muhammadan requirements.

41. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 14th January, has a leader on the requirements of the Mussalmans and in commenting at length on this subject says that from an educational political religious and social point of view what the Mussalmans most urgently require are respectively - (1) A university, (2) a separate electorate, (3) a true English translation of the Quran and (4) Urdu as the lingua france. Further if viewed by the present aspect of India the Mussalmans must have concord between the Hindus and themselves. The maintenance of loyalty to Government will bring about this concord and will tend to the preservation of the peace and tranquility of the country.

If the laws of the country are respected and if we assist the authorities that be and if we remain contented there is no reason why differences should be created or why Government should be called on to intefere thereby.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

A newspaper subsidised by Government.

46. Regarding the report that Rai Bahadur Narendranath, Sen who has long been the editor of the Indian Mirror has consented to edit a weekly newspaper in Bengali called the Sulabasamachar with the help of the Government of Bengal and that this Government has agreed to purchase 25,000 copies of the same, the Swadesamitran of the 19th January says:-- "We never thought that Mr. Sen, who had as the editor of the Indian Mirror, acquired a name for boldness and independence of view would have consented to sell his name to the Government in this way. Apart from this there arises the question whether a government is justified in subsidinsing a newspaper with the aid of the public money. We will not raise any objection, if the Government itself were to publish a paper with Mr. Sen, as the editor. But when a private paper obtains the help of a Government and is always expressing its opinion in favour ofthat Government what confidence can the people have in it? Then again where is the necessity for spending such a large sum as Rs. 15,625 on this paper, at this time when attempts are being made to curtail the general expenditure? This is not the first occasion in which the Bengal Government has tried to subsidise a newspaper. A similar proposal was made to the editor of the Amrit Bazar Patrika by this Government but was not acceded to by him. We do not see why the Bengal Government alone should have taken this step. Any how this subject will necessarily come up for discussion at the Legislative Council and it remains to be seen what excuse that Government will offer for it.

The Congress and the Conferences.

47. The Sadhvi of the 16th January under the heading "The Congress and the Conferences" has the following:-- "Speaking of the activities of the National Congress some of the Anglo-Indian journals hold that it has become superfluous inasmuch as the Council Reforms have taken place. The reformed Councils are the children of the Congress. The brith of children does not make the existence of parents unnecessary. . . . . No Government and no Council can be expected to do its duty satisfactorily unless there is a timely and consititutional check over it. . . . . Why are the actions of the English Cabinet so closely watched by ~~Ek~~ both Houses of Parliament and by the Press?. . . . . The Indian National Congress is therefore not at all a superfluity but an indispensable necessity. . . . . The Congress is a ~~thx~~ link between the rulers and the ruled; . . . . But for the work of the National Congress the rulers and the ruled would run the risk of misunderstanding each other. . . . . Mr. A.O. Hume the father of the Indian National Congress, and Sir William Wedderburn who has devoted his whole life to uphold the British traditions in the East by giving all the strength he can to the maintenance of the Congress, have done more to consolidate the foundations of the British Empire in India than the thousand and one British butter-flies who presume to think that they conquered India by the sword and that they would hold it for ever and ever by the help of it. . . . . Fortunately for the Empire we had at the head of the administration of India at a most critical juncture, men of the stamp of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. ~~People for the Empire we had at the head of the~~

People may ridicule them by saying that they carried repression in one hand and concession in the other, but the events can ot but prove that they policy they adopted was is and ever will be the policy that wise statesmen will have to adopt. The science and art of Government are known only to a few. Blusters of the stamp of Lord Curzon can never fare well as administrators. Good people are to be protected and bad people punished. . . . . The Indian National Congress had been trying to impress the truth of this philosophy upon Indian bureaucrats for a quarter of a century. Except a few liberal Indian statesmen the others were determined not to be convinced of the truth of this policy. This process of resolute reluctance on the part of bureaucrats went on till at last in Lord Curzon it attained its climax, and God only knows what would have been the case if Lord Minto and Lord Morley had not been called to save the unfortunate situation. . . . . . . His Excellency Lord Hardinge showed true statesmanship by agreeing to receive the Congress deputation. This policy on His Excellency can treat these criticisms with scorn which they so richly deserve and we assure His Excellency that the policy he has adopted will lead to sincere loyalty and co-operation on the part of the Indian National Congress and his administration will turn out to be the best we ever had in India."

Sir Henry Cotton's speech in Lodnon and the Anglo-Indian journals.

48. The Sadhvi, of the 16th January, referring to the speech of Sir Henry Cotton in reply to the address of welcome given to him at the residence of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal in London

"urging the young men present to cultivate a spirit of independence and manliness and advising them not to express themselves too strongly remembering the fate of the unfortunate Savarkar", proceeds to observe as follows:--

"This utterance on the part of Sir Henry Cotton has created a complete flutter in the Anglo-Indian press in India. . . . . . . Here we see a fight between an Englishman whose experience of Indian affairs is very great and some of the Anglo-Indian journals. It is immaterial to us whether Sir Henry Cotton's sympathies are well placed or not but it cannot be denied that the hostile criticism of the Anglo-Indian press are unnecessary and uncalled for. . . . . If Savarkar was disloyal he has paid dearly for it. What need is there for the Anglo-Indian press to gloat over the event and add fuel to the fire. . . . . . We are of opinion that if Indian produced Savarkars, the fault is one which should be laid not only at the doors of India but also at the doors of those whose business it is to so govern Indian as to make the people contented, prosperous happy and loyal to the core. It is the rulers who are accountable for the golden as well as the iron age of India. We are of opinion that those who indulge in such caustic criticisms on such well-wishers of India as Sir Henry Cotton are the real enemies of the British Empire."

The Hindu Muhammadan Conference.

49. The Vrittanta Patrika of the 12th January in the course of a leading article on the advantages of the Several conventions and conferences held in December

last refers in particular to the Hindu-Muhammadans Conference and speaks very highly of the efforts of Sir William Wedderburn in that connection, to settle the differences between the various classes and communities in India, and chiefly between the Hindus and Muhammadans, . It hopes that this Conference will go a long way to remove all suspicions jealousies and hatreds between the two communities that are a serious obstacle to the rise of India in the scale of nations and that it will instil in their place mutual sympathy and confidence, thus furthering accord and unity in the country.

The Congress deputation to Loed Hardinge.

51. The Sadhvi, of the 18th January, with reference to the recent Congress deputation to Lord Hardinge observes as follows:-- Frequent interviews like these between the head of the administration and the leaders of the people cannot but lessen the scope for mutual misunderstandings and seeming conflicts of interests giving occasion at the same time to feelings of sympathy and good-will between the rulers and the ruled, as after all both alike have the interests of the country at heart. His Excellency's courteous attitude towards the deputation furnishes a practical illustration of the political theory that Government exists for the sake of the people and not the people for the sake of the Government. Genuine loyalty to the British throne and confidence in the British rule are bound to spread during His Excellency's regime."

~~hand fights between the Hindus~~

The Hindus and Muhammadans.

52. The Vrittanta Patrika, of the 99th January, while speaking of the recent hand-in-hand fights between the Hindus and Muhammadans in Calcutta Rangoon and other places, that in many instances led to serious loss of life, refers to the Hindu-Muhammadan Conference recently held at Allahabad

and says:-- We are right glad to see Sir William Wedderburn nobly endeavouring to bring about peace and harmony between the two communities and devoutly wish that the Conference may lead to the growth of the feelings of mutual forbearance, sympathy and love between the various classes and creeds of India.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28th JANUARY 1911.

No. 5 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Subsidizing the press.

6. The West Coast Reformer, of the 22nd January, writes:- "Some days ago, a report claiming to be authentic, emanated from Calcutta that the Bengal Government had determined the subsidize by subscribing for 15,000 copies at an annual outlay of Rs. 62,500 a new paper which is being brought out by Rao Bahadur Narendranath Sen the veteran editor of the Indian Mirror. The Bengal Government has not yet contradicted the report and from this, several of our contemporaries infer that the story though startling is true. We hope for the sake of the Bengal Government and for that of honourable journalism that there is no foundation for the story. India decidedly needs more in the way of loyal, self-respecting, independent sober fair and informed journalism but she wants no lick-spittle, today, invertebrate journalism, and such she is bound to get should the Government grossly misapply the money of the public in subsidizing newspapers."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian National Congress.

15. The West Coast Spectator, of the 21st January, says:-- "There is no denying the fact that the National Congress is responsible for the awakening of the Indian

people; and it must divert the new energies of the people into fruitful channels. It will not do for the Congress to say that it has awakened the people, and it is for the people to work out their own salvation. Every movement requires leaders; and the National Congress must place itself at the head of the new movement. It should evolve national unity. ~~Signs of the head of the new movement. It should evolve national unity.~~ Signs of our awakening are discrenible in the educational progress of the people in the social upheaval of the masses and in the industrial revolution that is on foot. It is for the Congress to take an active part in the constructive work that is going on everywhere. There are the expanded councils and the National Congress would do well to delegate political work to these Councils and take in hand the work we have mentioned. If the National Congress is content with being a silent spectator of the changes that are going on it is better it quits the stage. In spite of the awakening there is dense ignorance and inertia which have to be removed, and the need for self-sacrifice and self-heip must be impressed upon the people. Almost superhuman efforts are needed to clear the darkness and the illiterate masses must be awakened. This is gigantic work-work which the National Congress ought to take in hand without delay."

English rule in India.

17. The Western Star of the 24th January, has the following:-- "Taking a retrospective view of the past 30 years, in this Presidency there will be no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that there have been many social

and political developments in the country all of which if we were to analyse closely have had one cause at their basis, viz., the educational progress which has conferred high intelligence and civilization. The progenitor of this cause was the Government itself which by its liberal policy afforded facilities to the establishment of Indian colleges. Obviously, this policy was not due to estab- mere accident or diplomacy but was a deliberate act of Government intended to elevate the Indian people to their proper position in the civilized world. If not for anything else for this boon alone, India can never be too grateful to England. . . . . No previous Government whether Hindu or Muhammadan can lay claim to anything worth the name in this direction. . . . . The wild repressive measures adopted by Government, whose self-control can never be adequately admired are already bearing fruit and restoring the mental equliibrium of those who had lost it temporarily perhpas on account of the wrathful meeting of the planets in the Vikari, the year of madness. These repressive measures have no doubt been resented insome quarters, but it must be borne in mind that they have been brought about by the indiscretion of a few amongst us. . . . . If the Moghul Empire had existed this day we can easily imagine the punitive measures they woule have adopted to terminate lawlessness in the country. The measures adopted by the Government of the day or nothing as compared to those that would have been adopted by their predecessors. . . . . We feel gratified at modern intellecutual advancement but

we are impressed with the idea that the Indian character is not, unfortunately keeping pace with Indian intellectual development. . . . . . In India it will not be an insurmountable task to rebuild the national character with the help of the moral teachings contained in the Eastern literature and the civilizing Western education imparted to us in the schools and colleges established by a most civilized Government."

The depressed classes in Malabar.

18. The West Coast Spectator, of the 25th January, remarks:-- "The condition of the depressed classes in Malabar such as the Cherumas the Nayadis the Kanakans Pariahs and others is indeed deplorable. According to the last census returns these classes form nearly one-tenth of the total population of Malabar. We have ample evidence form nearly to show that they form the prop of the agricultural industry in Malabar and though they contribute not a little to the national wealth of the Malayali they are looked down upon and treated in a way little short of the bullocks that drag the plough they wield. . . . . We loudly complain of the treatment accorded to our Indian brethren in other parts of the British Empire, yet nearer home we have the spectacle of a race trodden down and treated worse than the meanest worms. We have had enough of cant and hypocrisy; we stood require earnest and disinterested work We wish it to be expressly under stood however to be no advocates of revolutionary methods in social reform. We recognise the immensity of the task that lies before the practical social reformer who has to face on organisation which is the growth of ages. What we condemn is the apathy shown by the public men of Malabar towards this particular aspect of reform."

21. The United and Native States of the 28th January observes:-- "The last Bakrid riots in Calcutta and the Muharram riots in Bombay attended with a deplorable loss of lives are another reminder of the complex antagonistic interest committed to the care of Englishmen in India. Both the incidents afford a faint indication of the state of lawlessness to which the country would relapse if the strong arm of Englishmen who are impartial umpires in internal disputes of this kind were withdrawan.. . . . . We have no desire to enter with the merits of the quarrel in either case but we think that our leading men, under the sympathetic advice of Englishmen should concert measures. . . . and that none too soon- for obviating unplesant espisodes like these. The good sense and patriotism of the educated men of all classes ought to be equal to the task of evolving a satisfactory scheme - honourable to all parties to the quarrel - and in this task they can confidently count upon the cordial sympathy and support of the Europeans in this country.

The recent riots.

22. The United India and Native States of the 28th January, writes as follows:- "The Anglo-Indian press has never been noted for consistency. It has ever been trimming its sails according to the passing breeze and it would be strange indeed to expect consistency of a Press which has been changing policy to suit the needs of the time as necessitated by every change in the Viceroyalty. It is well known that during the eighties when Lord Ripon was Viceroy some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries were on the whole well disposed towards the Indian people and their aspirations

The Anglo-Indian Press.

while aslo they affected to wish for the success of the scheme for the development of local self-government. Yet these same organs of Anglo-Indian opinion did not hesitate in the days of Lord Curzon to throw overboard the educated Indians whom they attacked most outrageously while they at the same time made no secret of their animosity to-wards any larger measure of self-government. The process still continues as the current Anglo-Indian literature will amply testify. The lesson to be learnt from incidents like these is that educated Indians cannot rely on Anglo-Indian support for the furtherence of their progr ss and that for evidence of the Englishman's good-will towards India they must look elsewhere than in the columns of Anglo-Indian newspapers. The European officers of the Government and the Christian missionaries are the real friends of the country and it is to them that the people of this country should look for guidance."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. Foreign Politics.

Emigration.

23. The Manoranjani, of January, notes with satisfaction the fact that the Government of India have expressed their disapprobation at the persecution that their Indian subjects receive at the hands of the inhabitants of foreign countries forming part of the British Empire to which they have to emigrate on Business and that the said Government have prohibited the emigration of Indian coolies to Natal and such other places as a remedial measure. The paper says that the people of India should be thankful to the Government of India on this account.

Female emigrants to Maurituis.

24. The Kistnapatrika, of the 20th January, refers to a letter written by Barrister Manilal, and read out in the conference of ladies held at Allahabad. The letter states that the factory owners in Mauritius have been enforcing female emigrants, - Hindu and Muhammadan - to live with husbands of their (factory owner's) choice and that a singel female is constrained to be the wife of two or more persons. The French occupants of the island are combining to defeat the efforts of the legislature calculated to remedy this evil. The Patrika, therefore, exhorts the people of India to do what they can towards the redress of this grievance.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

The Police and the Moharram.

25. A leader in the Kerala Patrika of the 21st January, referring to the riots that break out during the Moharum festival, remarks:-- It is not between the Muhammadans and Hindus that the Moharum riots take place nor are they the outcome of religious animosities between the Shiahs and the Sunnies, but they arise between the Police and those that take part in the Moharum celebrations. It must be said that the late riot at Coimbatore, was the outcome of the the indiscreet action of the Police. A little tact on their part would have saved all the trouble. The majority of persons who take part in the celeberations are illiterate and ignorant who lose their self-control under the influence of intoxicants. Conciliatory measures and not force should be used to bring them to submission.

(b) Courts.

The difference between a spy and an abettor.

26. In a leader about the decision of the Calcutta High Court upholding the conviction of a cocaine vendor of Bhagalpur on the uncorroborated testimony of a student who was set as a spy upon the vendor by the Excise authorities thesmelves against the view of the sessions Judge that it was unsafe to convict a man on such evidence as the spy could also have been an abettor the Swadesamitran of the 23rd January, says:-- It is really regrettable that the Judges of the Calcutta High Court should have come to this conclusion seeing that in a similar case and on the same facts the Bombay High Court had taken a quite contrary view. The Judges of the Calcutta High Court admit that it

is hard to make a distinction between a spy and an abettorl and that the wieght to be attached to the evidence of a spy will depend on his status and character. They further observe it if a witness decides to help the prosecution before the case is begun his evidence can be relied upon and that, if he comes to the side of the prosecution, after the commencement of the case, he should be deemed to be an abettor. We do not agree in this view, for according to it, the evidence of one who is appointed to be a spy by the Government is unimpeachable. Though this maxim may not be productive of much evil in countries, where the rulers and the ruled belong to the same race, it will result in a great deal of harm in India where the rulers are foreigners and the ruled are far below the former in knowledge education, and the characteristic features of modern civilisation; for men are not wanting among us, who readily come forward to act as spies courting the good-will or favour of the Government Thus this decision, though it will give satisfaction to the Criminal Intelligence department will be a menace to popular liberty.

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's appointment

Jari-dah-i-Rozgar, Madras, Jan 21, 1911.

34. This appointment was so unexpected that it has not received even the general approbation of the Hindus. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair and Rao Bahadur P. Theyagaraya Chettiyar were both more deserving candidates. The former has been a Judge for a longer period than the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, and he has sound public views. At any rate, an Indian has been in pursuance to the scheme of Lord Morley and Lord Minto appointed as an Member of the Executive Council. Both the Muhammadans and even the Hindus had at this time expected that a Muhammadan

gentleman would get the appointment. We are not in the least dissatisfied with the selection, and we do not wish to cavil at the policy of Government, but Muhammadan feelings would not have been hurt if Lord Minto's policy had been followed. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim's abilities are such as should not be over looked. He has been a Judge for a longer period than the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar. ~~He has been a Judge for a longer period than the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar.~~ He is an English Barrister and possesses highest educational qualifications and University distinctions. Had there been any difficulty in selecting a Muhammadan from Madras then one from Northern India should have been selected just as Mr. Abdur Rahib was selected for the Judgeship.

34. III. LEGISLATION.

The Factories Act.

36. The Kistnapatrika, of the 20th January, in a leader headed "The Factories Act" discusses the probable causes that may have called into existence the said Act. It observes that the Hon'ble Dadabhai has expressed in the Council that the people are beginning to misunderstand the motives that led to the passing of the Act, and that a mistaken notion prevails among them that it might have been enacted to protect the trade of the Lanchashire merchants. The Patrika suspects that there may be some colour for this view. Seeing that there is competition between the Lancashire merchants and the mill owners of India, the Patrika remarks that it is to be regretted that the principla amendments proposed by the mill-owners have not been accepted, and that the valid objections raised by the Hon'ble Dadabhai and

Mr. Mudholkar have not been taken into consideration while expressing its gratitude for the Government of India for the great sympathy they have been evincing towards the imporvoment of our industries, the Patrika expresses its dissatisfaction that the Secretary of State should have respected the wishes of the Lancashire merchants, paying no heed to those of the Government of India even. It concludes with a representation that under the conditions in which the Indian cooly is working there is no need for such an enactment.

Cow-killing.

41. The Mysore Star of the 23rd January, in a lengthy article on the subject of cow-killing after dilating upon the usefulness of the cow to human beings and the sacred feelings with which it is regarded by a large majority of the Indian population, proceeds to observe as follows:-- It is surprising how the Muhammadans can harden their hearts so much as to wantonly kill that innocent animal during their Bukri-id festival, instead of making it an object of worship out of gratitude to the innumerable benefits it confers on mankind. Why should they take it into their heads to victimise that animal particularly which is held in such great veneration by the whole of the Hindu community and slaughter it before their very eyes? It is not only the Hindus that object to this barbarous practice of cow-killing on religious grounds but even the Amir of Afghanistan, who has no permanent interests whatever in India and who is held in such high esteem by the Muhammadans themselves had occasion to reprehend the same in strong language on the occasion of his last visit to Delhi. Is it

after all such a big sacrifice to make to abstain from the kiling of cows when the practice is so very repugnant and hateful to the feelings of a large section of the population in India and is a fruitful source of animosity and ever-recurring quarrels between the two communities? All the Mughal emperors of old, with the exception of Aurangzeb, had prohibited the killing of cows in their dominions, out of respect to the feelings of their Hindu subjects and Akbar was not even eating of the flesh of the cow. ~~The~~

The article ends with an exhortation to the Muhammadans to follow in the footsteps of Akbar and cultivate friendly feelings towards their Hindu brethren.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4th FEBRUARY 1911.

No. 6 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Lord Gladstone's action in granting a reprieve, to a native for assaulting a white woman.

1. In a leading article on this subject the Indian Patriot, of the 30th January writes:-- "The feeling against the repreive of a native sentenced to death by a South African Court is says, a London telegram, growing and finding strong expression particularly in the Unionist papers, One of these papers has gone to the length of urging the instant recall of Lord Gladstone for having done so outrageous a thing as granting a repreieve to a native sentenced to the death penalty for an outrage on a white woman which as the facts show consisted in an assault. The Judge who tried the case was of this opinion. The native entered the house presumably to search for food and drink, the assault probably being unpremeditated. The circumstances being such, Lord Gladstone says that his conviction of the justice of his decision is unshaken . . . . In the present instance even if it were the case as the critics assumed, that Lord Gladstone had exercised his prerogative in favour of a man convicted of rape, and not of assault the sentimentality of which he is accused would not have been so outrageous from the purely English point of view; and severity even among South African natives ought to be increasingly tempered by English ideas of humanity. Circumstances change the complexion of a crime; and the circumstances of the South Africa case surely show

that the sentence of death if it had been carried out would have been outrageous to civilised sentiment.

The Madras Standard, of the 31st January remarks:-- "Lord Gladstone agreed as to the need for death punishment of native assaulting white women but said there was a distinct doubt in this case whether a rape was committed. He quoted the Judge who tried the case who would have preferred a verdict of assault. Nevertheless, papers like the Globe and the Times are dissatisfied and the rest of the papers are not happy over the reprieve. In England there was a time when petty stealing was visited by the death punishment and in India it was treason for the Sudra to assault a Brahmin and he merited either branding or death. But we are sorry we find Manu's Code of punishment is practically upheld by British Colonial Government as between white and native races, and even Lord Gladstone thinks that the appropriate punishment for a native assaulting a white woman is death. Why find fault with Manu's Code in India, and the preferential treatment demanded by the Brahmin! "

The Hitabadi and the Press Act.

7. In commenting on the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta calling upon the proprietors of the Hitabadi, a Calcutta vernacular paper to furnish security to the amount of five thousand rupees the Madras Standard of the 1st February, remarks:-- "Death punishment either visited by a judicial tribuaal or brought about indirectly by coercion cannot be considered proper when a man has a bad tone and betrayes his his defect in regard to a single article. There must certainly be an

examination of the defect and an opprtunity given to mend the defect. Under the circumstances nothing of the kind was done. No opportunity was given to the paper to know its defects and to rectify the same before it was asked to live by paying Rs. 5,000 or die. It is this circumstance that calls for universal sympathy for the paper and we dare say that Englishmen with their inherent instinct for fair fair dealing and love of justice will deplore the sad end of an old vernacular newspaper, which was not given an opportunity to mend itself if in error and continue its work. . . . . In the case of Hitabadi the offence is still a matter of considerable doubt. The public know nothing about it except that a certain article on the riots was objectionable in tone. The question is whether this executive mandate about the tone of a newspaper is enough to convict it of the heinous offence of sedition. If that were so what are all the law courts and the elaborate machinery of Legislature for? One of the objects of elaborate trials in courts is to convince the offender as well as create the public opinion that the offence is injurious to society and that it should not public opinion that the offence is injurious to society and that it should not be repeated by any one else. In the present case do the proprietors of the Hitabadi know their offence? Have they been told what portions or what particular allusions or statements in the article named were objectionable in particular allusions or statements in the article named were objectionable be tone or have their explanations and defence been heard of have they been informed what are the particular tones that are allowable? . . . .

Now that times have improved and the coercive laws and restraints once imposed are beginning to be felt as unnecessary it is all the more sad to think that an established paper or repute and usefulness has ceased to exist in effect of a apecial Act passed to control the seidtious press. The blame of having let the paper die thus will we fear be laid at the door of the Government though the Government are doubtless right in letting the legislative enactment once passed to take its own course. The Government have perhaps, stronger grounds for insisting on the payment of security but the public know nothing of these and in the absence of definite proofs to convict a man it is impossible to hold him guilty of the offence. . . . . The stopping of the Hitabadi will have considerable effect on the vernacular masses in Bengal and it must be deplored because at a time when the old sores were being forgotten new cause for discontent ought not to arise. The security clause of the new Press Act without the judicial process to prove the offence after hearing the other side is the weakest point in the Act and should be amended very early or the whole Act repealed. Its existence is injurious to the liberty of the press in its truest and liberalest sense and will tend to make the papers subservient and servile and no progressive Government will derive much aid from such a press lacking in power of intiation and independent criticism".

The separation of the Executive and Judicial.

10. The Indian Patriot, is publishing a series of articles on the 'Separation of the Executive and Judicial and in the third article which appears in the issue for the 3rd February, says:-- "No excuse can avail the Government to put off a crying reform under one pretext or other for an indefinite length of time. After the incontrovertible mass of evidence that has been published showing the enormity of the evils attendant upon has vicious system now in vogue; after the admissions

of statesmen in the position of Lords Kimberley, Cross and Dufferin, and jurists of the Indian experience and legal eminence of Lord Hobhouse, Sir William Markby, Sir Lord Richard Couch, and Sir Richard Garth; and with the huge profit 'Law and Justice' is yearly yielding to our revenue wise but expenditure foolish Government, refusal of Gpvernment to carry out the reform will be but an addition to the many undoubted mistakes it has made in ruling this country."

11. In a leading article on this subject the Madras Standard of the 4th February, writes:-- "

The Department of Industries in Madras.

"Lord Morley's recent despatch abolishing the department of industries in Madras has been received by some Indians with dissatisfaction . . . . It is difficult to say with reference to Madras whether the abolition of the department of industries is a matter to be at all regretted in view of the improved method of industrial education that is recommended and will soon be adopted. What Lord Morley objected to is not that the State should help the starting of new industries in India by every legitimate means open to Government, but it was to the possible competition with private enterprise. If the State with a view to pioneer new industries were to start a factory and work the same for a time with the best of intentions, there would nevertheless be a hundred interferences with the trades associated with the new factory thus started; and from experience obtained not only here but elsewhere in this line, the results have not been always satisfactory. Moreover a State department entering to the complex ways by which a particular industry has to be made paying in the long run

involves duties which do not in any sense fit Government officers. . . . . Lord Morley in the course of his despatch observed; 'The policy which I am prepared to sanction is that State funds may be expended upon familiarising the people with such improvements in the methods of production as modern science and the practice of European countries can suggest: further than this the State should not go and it must be left to private enterprise to demonstrate that these improvements can be adopted with commercial advantage'. . . . . No country that has achieved industrial greatness has asked for State factories of the kind that some Indians seem to be anxious about and we are sure that when the question is carefully considered without bias Lord Morley's decision will be found to introduce a most sound policy as regards State aid to industries. Industrial education itself has to be extended and improved to lead to the desired effect and our patriotic public men have to suggest how this can be done and to secure external trade facilities such as protection from unfair competition of powerful rivals in order to help private capitalists to use with success the technical knowledge and industrial skill made available in the country through State organised institutions."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Englishmen and Indians.

12. The Western Star of the 28th January, in an article under the heading "constitution of Indian society" writes as follows;- "The altered demenour of the

upper classes of Indians to Englishmen has not been without its effect upon their countrymen in the lower ranks of life. By them the European is no longer held in the veneration he was of old; and with a few honourable exceptions, the European merchant cannot now obtain the ~~sam~~ smallest credit for purchases unless through the gurantee of his banian(?) The familiarity which has of late sprung up between the Eastern and Western races though it may too often be blended with contempt on the part of the Hindus has led to a gradual loosening of time-honoured prejudices; which combined with the spread of education must before long as it has already commenced work a great social revolution in the feelings the tastes, the wants, and the very consitituon of native society. . . . . But what of the rural population? Of fully three fourths of the hundred millions within the limits of the British Raj? . . . . Ground down to the lowest possible condition physically and morally debased the too apt imitators of masters who have for two thousand years held iron sway over them; they no longer represent the contented, happy race, of whom we read in ancient Indian histories. With no hope for the future what does the ryot care for the present. , ... If perchance he ever h-as the courage to think, he may remember that of his miserable harvest of 60 to 70 rupees in the year the major portion goes to the Government and the tax-renters, and that whilst he is left after all his toil to subsist on a few rupees he is ruled over by an official living in all the luxury of Eastern splendour. But thanks to the British Government things are now assuming a brighter prospect and ere long it is to be hoped that the unfortunate ryot will have his grienvances redressed."

13. In referrint to an article published in England By Mr. Blatchford, a socialist under the

Will England lose India?

heading "Will England lose India?" the West Coast Spectator of the 28th January, says:-- "We have noticed Mr. Blatchford's article at length and before concluding we wish to point out that views like those expressed by him seriously injure the even tenor of public life in India. An utterance of the type 'in the near future the Orientals will hold the Orient' may sound well to the ear; but in this country, where the terrors of the bomb are just disappearing it only serves as a new hope born in the heart of the dying race of anarchists and gives them a handle to make fresh struggeles in the igominous cause they profess to promote. Candidly there seems to be at present in England a larger number of catch penny politicians than is wanted there who consequently come away to India during the cold season and after staying for a couple of months return to the motherland, pretending to be fully informed on all topics connected with our country. We have yet to learn which of these "week-enders" has made the worst use at Home of his probably wonderfully secured information while out here enjoying a brief sojourn probably as the guest of an old 'pal'. If the man in the street in England cares not whether India goes or remains, it shows the dimensions to which English opinion has been prejudiced solely by a handful of them lesser frys in British politics. All that we can do is to invoke the authorities concerned to exercise the necessary check on the mischievous tendencies of such gross misrepresentations.

14. The Madras Standard of the 31st January has the following:-- "Now that Lord Morley is out of

Lord Morley on India.

the India Office and to a great extent free from official trammels, he has been able to speak with his wonted vigour and candour. His latest article in the Nineteenth Century on British Democracy and India is a valuable and effective pronouncement on the much debated question and we dare say that it will go to settle the question once for all.... He has said that the British Cabinet are just as much masters over the Viceroy as over any other servants of the Crown. The Cabinet through the Secretary of State have an inexpungeable right subject to law, to ~~every question~~ dictate policy, initiate instructions, reject proposals, to have the last word in every question that arises and the first word in every question that in their view ought to arise. This controlling power and authority of the Cabinet cannot be questioned. . . . . Altogether the influene of Parliament ~~regretted~~ over India will be beneficial to all and there is no occasion when it will be regretted that the Viceroy by virtue of his supreme position in India cannot over-rule the Secretary of State in the British Cabinet. When the Anglo-Indian opinion was the only dominant view and parliament was indifferent to Indian affairs, the Viceroy's voice prevailed in everything. But the new rigime in India has come with a definite and ~~re~~responsible popular voice which has to be ~~hared~~ heard; and as between the voice of the people in India and that of the official body the British Parliament must be constantly appealed to for adjudication and this makes the position of the Secretary of State what Lord Morley has described in so unmistakable manner. Thus in ~~of~~ lies the influence of British democracy on Indian progress and we think it is an influence which is is diffuclt to override in future. And of this Anglo-Indians ought to be more proud than others because India

is more inseparably attached to Great Britain and British authority is made supremem not merely in effect but by constant exercise of the suzerain and subordinate authority through Government."

The Mysore Times of the 1st February observes:-- "With all their sympathy and statesmanlike wisdom even Lords Morley and Minto themselves could not completely overcome the influence of the Indian Civil Service. Such being our experience would any friend of the Indians make the Viceroy an autocrat and the Indian Secretary of State a nominal and silent supervisor of a grandmotherly type? What all the Indians have been demanding of their rulers is a responsible government - one that is conducted on a parliamentary basis. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said some time ago that the only remedy for alleviating the political discontent in India is to make the Indian Government answerable in a greater degree to the British Democracy through the House of Commons. Lord Morley apparently agrees with India's friends and politicians in this principle and despite his supersition about the oriental, being unfit for self-government, he is favourable to the extension of the Parliamentary element in the Indian Government. He is not imposed upon by Chirol the scare monger. He is not persuaded or dissuaded by Chrol the Oracle. He does not care to enquire into the numberless signs of a nation's adolescence as Mr. Chirol does. He does not make much of trifles misunderstand and misinterpret them and assume the role of a false prophet like the redoubtable special correspondent of the Thunderer. He holds that there is no room here for trying to read all the signs in the Indian skies. Those who know best believe that in

spite of much to discourage there is much to encourage. With candour, patience and that constancy in which the nation never fails, we are justified in good hope for the years immediately before us."

Writing on this subject the Indian Patriot, of the 1st Feburaryl says:-- "There has never been a Secretary of State for India even Lord Morley has not been an exception who stood for Indian interests as against those of England; and Lancashire, in particular has swayed the Government in England against India whenever her interests conflicted with those of this country. Even in the recent reform of the Imperial Legislative Council, the supremacy of English interests was expressly safeguarded by Lord Morley who declared that the Imperial Government should have the power, through the agency of the Government of India, to enact any laws, they liked, ~~and~~ and that he would not impair that power by creating a non-official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council. The only way of ensuring any measure of Independence to the Government of India and at the same time of conforming to constitutional requirements is to strengthen the Indian Legislative Council so as to make it an effectieve vehicle of Indian opinion. The Viceroy and ~~kh~~ his advisers if they are to be independent of the Cabinet and the Parliament, must be amenable to the influence of their Legislative Council. Until this is done there is no use of protesting against the idea of Government through 'agency'.

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The Bishop of Madras on Christian Missions.

15. The Hindu of the 1st February, writes:-- "In the the January number of the East and the West Dr.Whitehead the Bishop of Madras writes an article which once again raises the question of the attitude of the Indian Christians

towards the national movement in the country. . . . . . .
With regard to whether Indian Christians should take part in the National movement, the answer is simple. Dr.Whitehead fears that if the Indian Christians take part in the political agitation of the couuntry the Indian Chruch would become political. This is by no means a necessary result nor do we see any harm in the happening of such a contingency. The Indian Christian community must have some opinion as members of the body politic. Either it should support or oppose the political movement in the country. The best way of weakening the Indian Christian community is to isolate it. No Missionary with any wide outlook will advocate a policy of separatism. It must likewise be remembered that the national movement in India is not concerned with politics alone. It is also moral, material and social. In effecting necessary social reforms, such as the elevation of the depressed classes we should welcome the help and s suggestion of the Indian Christians. Similarly there are other fields besides, politics, where Hindus and Christian may and ought to join hands, and work for the public weal of their common motherland."

Army Commissions for Indians.

16. The Wednesday Review of the 1st February, writes as follows:-- "We are glad to know that the London Committee of the All-Indian Muslim League have addressed Lord Crewe on the subject of associationg Indians in the higher grades of military service. It is a longstanding grievance and although reforms of a far reaching character have been introduced into the administrative polity of the country the more responsible offices in the Army still remain closed to the country the more responsible

offices in the Army still remain closed to Indians, however high their rank may be politically or socially. That is a bar sinister which they do not deserve and its continuance is a reflection upon their loyalty. When they have been found fit to be in the inner circles of the Government, it is strange that they should be kept out of the higher offices in the Army where they can better demonstrate their Allegiance to the British throne. . . . . . . When there is so much of anxiety displayed elsewhere that India should be called upon to share in the defence of the Empire along with its other units and while in fact the services of the Indians sepoys have been so often requisitioned for defence, it is really a puzzle why they should not be allowed to partake in the higher responsibilities of the Army. . . . . . A departure from the policy hitherto pursued by the Government is urgently called for and we trust that Lord Crewe will mark his administration by removing the bar against the admission of Indians to the higher offices in the Army."

In an article from a correspondent under this heading the following appears in the Madras Standard of the 4th February:-- "The purely Indian army is a formidable body of admirably disciplined men with modern arms of precision - the Railway, the Police, the Medical Services in the commissioned ranks of which Indians are largely employed and if in all these positions, Indians perform true and loyal service, why should there be any shadow of hesitation in granting members of good families commissions in the army? The strength of British authority in India rests not on the force of arms but on the approval of the Indian people. Fifty-three years ago the loyalty of the Princes of India - if the poor old Mogul Emperor, then in his dotage be excepted - was demonstrated beyond a doubt. That the bulk of the people

were loyal too, there is no question. It was distinctly a sepoy mutiny which resulted from causes wholly unconnected with any popular feeling. Indians are a sensible people! Convince them that they form part and parcel of the British Indian Empire; that it is as much to their interests as it is to the interests of Englishmen in India that India should be kept from invasion and attack from outside; that it is necessary for Englishman and Indian to labour, for the good of India, shoulder to shoulder; and that their co-operation is necessary for the existence and prosperity of both and the response will be reforms recently granted to the Indian people the complete freedom they enjoy in every respect, the trust that is generally imposed in their ability, loyalty and gratitude the sympathy of Their Majesties the King and Queen Empress expressed in their gracious intention to be crowned in India are all hopeful indications of a complete political co-operation for the good of India and the glory of England. The opening of the commissioned ranks of the army to Indians of birth and breeding would tend still more to unite Englishmen and Indians by removing a disability which loyal Indians feel as a reproach.

Missionaries in India.

18. The West Coast Spectator, of the 1st February, has the following:-- "A propos of Indian Missionaries the Anglo-Indian Empire says that hatless and bootless creatures are taken from Pariah villages or town slums, baptised with Christian Biblical and European names and clothed in caricatures of western frocks breeches and headgear as the sons and daughters of Britain's best'. How true this is. Commenting on this John Bull says:-- "We have a letter from Mr. A.H. Best Permien, who writes from Gungur in Southern India. He tells us that a Missionary in India lives in ease and comfort while hundreds around him are starving. 'There is Missionary

here', he says, 'who lives like a king'. It is not uncommon for an Indian native to allow himself to be baptised on the promise of an old suit and a pair of boots. We have often wondered where all the old boots and old clothes went.' There is much food for reflection in the above paragraph for Missionaries."

Indian Christians and politics.

21. In commenting on an article contributed by the Bishop of Madras to the January number of the East and the West in which His Lorship discusses the relation of Indian Christians to the new movement in India the Madras Standard of the 3rd February, says:-- "His Lordhsip's position is plain enough. He does not want the Indian Christians to take part in the national movement, as he understands the expression. In his opinion it is not a cause of justice and therefore it is unchristian to be associated with it. Here is the key to His Lordship's strange attitude. But what is nationalism at any rate as we understand it? It is the development of all that is best in the nation in which all should combine sinking the difference in caste colour or creed with a view to peaceful progress and the happiness and prosperity of all concerned. If this is what is meant by national movement, where is the clash with Christian principles? The strong views expressed by His Lorship against Indian Christians taking part in politics are due to this fundamental mistake of identifying the national movement with those excrescenses that deserve condemnation. The national movement viewed in this light, however needs the support of religion whatever that might be. . . . . . .

We fear owing to an initial misconception, His Lordship has all unconsciously, used the weight of his influence and authority on the wrong side. Our Indian Christians are Indians first and Christians next and they will fail in their duty to their country and their duty as citizens and members of a body politic if such considerations as His Lordship has stated should dissociate them from their brethren and prevent their contributing their share to the work of upheaval.

Ungentlemanly behaviour of a British officer.

23. Referring to a telegram received from Hyderabad (Sind) in which it is reported that Lieutenant Boyes - Stones of the Hon'ble Mr. Mir Allabhukash Khan travelling in the same compartment and otherwise behaved objectionably the Indian Patriot of the 3rd February says:- "That so important a man as a Member of the Viceroy's Council should have been threatened with the sword and compelled to travel second class, having paid for the higher class, and that the authority of the Stationmaster should have been defied are serious indeed. Perhaps the whole matter may end in the offering of an apology on the one hand and the accepting of it on the other. But the effect upon the people at larger section of the people would not so discriminate. . . . . . The Government must interfere and protect the public from the armed rowdies. Soldiers must be disarmed whenever they are permitted to travel, and when they do carry arms without special permission ought to be as much liable to punishment as any ordinary man. The problem of accomadation for Europeans and Indians on Indian railways obtains, again additional importance. . . . . . . Europeans and Indians would like that separate accomadation were provided for

except when they are very intimate, each would prefer the company of one of their own countrymen, with whose manners they are familiar to the company of a stranger. A very heavy responsibility rests with the Railway Board that Railway travelling is rescued from the abuses to whcih it is only too often of late exposed."

Sir Henry Cotton's speech.

25. The United India nad Native States of the 4th February, says:-- "The text of the letter written by Mr. W.H. Seed the reporter of the condensed report of Sir Henry Cotton's speech at Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's London residence to the Times has reached India. Mr. Seed writes that the tone of the speech was wholly unexceptional and that Sir Henry referred to Savarkar's case as an example of folly which his hearers (the Indian students in London) should avoid. Sir Henry Cotton did more than this. He expressed disagreement with his host Mr. Pal and urged the Indian students to cultivate friendly relations with the Englishmen in India. 'It was a speech calculated' he writes 'to restrain any who might have a tendency to violence.' And yet the Pioner on the strength of a brief telegraphic summary described this speech as one proclaiming the doctrines of the India House and eulogizing Savarkar before an audience of excitable young Indians. Now that the truth is out will these privileged libellers of the Anglo-Indian Press tender an ample and unqualified apology to Sir Henry whom they so foully maligned? The incident will not have occurred in vain if it opens the eyes of the British Democracy to the unscrupulous tactics resorted to by the Extremist Anglo-Indian editors and of the utter demoralisation which has overtaken some of them."

26. The United India and Native States of the 4th February writes:-- "We see that Lord Curzon is setting

Lord Curzon's rectorial address at Glasgow.

himself up as a sort of Sir Oracle on Indian affairs. In his rectorial address delivered the other day to the Glasgow University students he is reported to have stated that 'no ground exists for believing that Britain has abated one iota of her resolve to maintain her supremacy, which she regards as a duty to India and to the world. The truer wisdom, while pursuing a liberal policy, is not to encourage false expectations of self-government which cannot at present be realized. These are wise words no doubt embodying noble sentiments such as one ought always to expect from a polished speaker like Lord Curzon. Unfortunately however, while in India his Lordship had it in his power to perceive 'the truer wisdom', but he chose deliberately to pursue a policy of distrust of the peoples an extremely short sighted and illiberal policy. That a man with Lord Curzon's record should discourse to a British audience on the obligation of pursuing a liberal policy towards India is indeed a grim Indian problem."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Military service.

95. In a leader headed "High offices in military service" the Sasilekha, of the 30th January, refers to the efforts of the London branch of the All-India Muslim League regarding this matter and traces its history from the time when Lord Lytton was the Viceroy of India. It says that the the state of things has undergone considerable change since the days of the great Indian Mutiny and that in consequence greater confidence can be reposed in the matter of the defence of the country in the native youth of noble descent and a military college may be established wherein such youths may be trained for the defence of the country. It recommends that the scions of noble families may be admitted as volunteers and that the provisions of the Arms Act in regard to the keeping of muskets, etc., has to be relaxed now that peace and loyalty have been established in the land and wishes that the efforts of the London branch of the Muslim League may be crowned with success.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11th FEBRUARY 1911.

No. 7 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

The separation of the Executive and Judicial.

11. In a sub-leader, referring to the articles published in the Indian Patriot under the heading "Executive and Judicial functions' that paper of the 4th February, says:-- "We hope the Government intend this time to do something not only substantial but permanent and on a large scale. To be discouraged by the cost that it may involve that cost need not be much at all to be alarmed at the thorough upheaval of the existing conditions to recoil from the vast changes that it will bring out is not statesmanship. The Government has been convinced that the system does not work well and it must change the system. It is not whether the working is not workable enough neither whether a change will not be expensive but whether it is not bad and therefore, has to be demolished. . . . . There is no better foundation for any Government than justice, and the separation of judicial and executive functions is necessary to place it beyond reproach. . . . . What has been lacking in the Government of India is the spirit of venture the courage to be convinced and to give play to the convictions. To be conservative is no doubt to make fewer mistakes, but it would not do to be conservative when irregularities are pointed out which call for remedy. No Government in Europe has a sounder reputation for doing the just deed in the

face of the heaviest odds than the British, but in India in the problem of separation of executive and judicial functions, this spirit has not come to play."

The election of Hindus and Muhammadans to the Council.

12. Commenting on the Hon'ble Mr. M.Malaviya's resolution at the recent Imperial Legislative Council meeting and Mr. Gokhale's observation thereon The Indian Patriot of the 4th February says the "Government have been blamed for granting an electoral privilege to do this out of any extra partiality for one class. For Muhammadans they had to improvise a new electorate while for the rest there was a sort of electorate already existing which they had merely to widen a little. And in making up a new electorate they had to look for the best material to be found among the Muhammadans, and the provisional arrangements made for the purpose need not be taken as laying down one standard for Muhammadans and another for the rest. In the Muhammadan electorate itself there are features with which Muhammadans themselves are not satisfied Thus for example the inclusion of retired military men as electors is deemed altogether unsatisfactory. They represent neither education nor wealth among Muhammadans and are easily manipulated for election purposes. They must go out of the electoreates and men of either means or education alone ought to enjoy the privilege. The best Muhammadan opinion favours and advocates this change. . . . The Government will not surely maintain that Muhammadan graduates, for example or Muhammadan landholders or merchants or professional men are superior to the same class of Hindus or christians or parsees.

Hindus or Christians or Parsees. As we have said what was improvised to meet an immediate necessity cannot be taken as establishing a settled principle."

The Hitabadi and the Press Act.

15. In an article under the heading "The Hitabadi suicide", the West Coast Reformer of the 5th February, regrets to hear of the action taken against the proprietors of that journal in calling upon them to furnish the maximum security under the Press Act and says:-- "The tragedy is one which does not redound to the credit of the Bengal Government. The paper has been crushed, as it were by mandate. There is absolutely nothing to show wherein the article that was objected to by the authorities was in any way seditious, or otherwise dangerous to public tranquillity or in any respect a violation of the canons of legitimate journalism. . . . . It was well within the power of the Government if it thought that the Hitabadi had offended to give the journal a warning in the first instance, instead of deciding upon the severest application of the measure. The case of the Hitabadi shows how necessary it is that the Press Act should either be mended or ended and the whole country will expect Lord Hardinge to take the earliest opportunity of either repealing the measure or purging it of its dangerous elasticity. . . . . . The recent report regarding the subsidising of papers in the two Bengals, taken with the pitiful story of the Hitabadi, cannot but give rise to the beleif in the minds of the public that the authorities in Bengal are opposed to legitimately independent journalism and would create in its stead a servile and flattering press."

X. being subjected to pinpricks and calumny by the

17. The West Coast Spectator, of the 8th February,

The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya's resolution at the recent Imperial Council meeting.

writes:-- "The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is X the Mussalman press aided and abetted by the Anglo-Indian press for his recent resolution in the Imperial Council to amend the Reform Regulations . . . . He but reflected in the Council what millions of Hindus think; and it may be news to those who have fallen foul of the Pandit that Hindus all over India are keenly exercised in mind over the step-motherly treatment meted out to them by those responsible for the regulations. If some of their leaders are opposed to Pandit Malaviya they do so on their own responsibility. ~~If some of their leaders~~ We are very grateful to the Pandit for calling prominent attention to a defect which is keenly felt. We are not in the least concerned whether Mussalmans get the most favoured treatment or not. What we ask is that we should get our full share of representation, and surely there is nothing objectionable in making such a demand nothing calculated to wound the feelings of any community."

III. LEGISLATION.

18. In a leading article on this subject the Madras Standard of the 7th February

The Seditious Meetings and Press Act.s

writes:-- "Now that the Prevention of seditious Meetings Act will lapse by the end of next month if it be not given a fresh lease of life some of our Anglo-Indian contempraries are lecturing the Government of India on its responsibilities and the

grave danger of allowing so useful a measure to die . . . . In spite of the sinister agitation against dropping the Act we are confident that the Government of His Excellency Lord Hardinge will take a just view of the case and a generous view of the situation. His Excellency is pledged to a policy of conciliation and trust and we are sure that the whole country will respond in proportion to the confidence placed in it by the Government. Not only should this Act be allowed to lapse but also the Press Act has to be be modified in a good many respects. It is literally true that the newspaper writer has been discharging his duty with a halter round his neck. Both the Acts effectively shut the safety valve of the community and the degradation in public life and in ~~the safety valve of~~ the tone by the press has to be checked if we are to have an enlightened and healthy political existence. We have entire confidence in the present Viceroy that such disabilities would receive his earnest attention and that they will eventually be removed."

IV NATIVE STATES.

British Residents and Native States.

20. In referring to the compliment paid to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley British Resident in Hyderabad by His Highness the Nizam on the eve of the former's departure on leave the Indian Patriot, of the 7th February says:-- "It must be always annoying to well-meaning rulers who strive to promote the welfare of their people to be interfered with in their even course, and good rulers are never helped by such interference but are hampered in their good work. British Residents in the past have largely thought

it to be their privilege to interfer and sometimes to interfere in provoking fashion. There have been in consequence, scandals of great magnitude and in no State have there been greater scandals than in Hyderabad where so long as the Residents and the Nizam were not of one mind things went from bad to worse. The Resident if he is good man, does immense good, not by his interference in the affairs but by his influence. Many people are not, however, content with the influence which they can exert but are fond of asserting their authority as the representatives of their Government. . . . The fault in the past was more with the Foreign Office than with the British Residents for the time being. It encouraged interference by upholding everything done by the British Resident who was thus left to have his way . . . . The Government of India probably thought as well of every British Resident they deputed to Hyderabad as the Nizam thinks of Sir Charles Bayley to-day; and the Nizam and not their Resident was at fault if there was any difference between the two. The new policy towards Native States as declared by Lord Minto at Oodeypore, will enhance the strength and prestige of their rulers and will lead to greater contentment and progress. But the Government of India must ever keep a jealous watch in order to steadily and strictly enforce their policy."

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Lord Hardinge and the Congress.

22. The West Coast Reformer of the 5th February, has the following:-- "In the February number of the 'Theosophist', Mrs. Besant, who has herself done so much, through good repute and evil repute to link the East with the West and to get them to know one another intimately and to show them how much they have in common and how it is their duty to unite in binding the nations with the silken ties of love and trust, has a few observations regarding the recent receiption by His Excellency Lord Hardinge of a depuatation from the Indian National Congress. The Viceroy's action in Mrs. Besant's view was both statesmanlike and gracious and unites ~~xx~~ as all true friends have desired, the Imperial Government and all who seek to improve Indian conditions by constitutional means. As we all know Mrs. Besant has never been a believer in unconstitutional means but as a constiuttionalist, she has done much to quicken the stream which leads to righteousness. She has pleaded earnestly for sympathy from the West to the East and it must be a source of gratification to her, who is so much more Indian in spirit than are many of ourselves, to find the man who now rules over our destinies bravely and wisely holding out the hand of friendship to the Congress."

Lord Morley's article on ~~"BritishxDemocracyxandxits~~ "British Democracy and its influence on India."

23. In referring to Lord Morley's article on 'British Democracy and its influence on India', published in the Nineenth Century, the West Coast Reformer of the 5th February says:-- "Why should the Viceroy of India alone,

of all the servants of the Crown, be above the Control of the British Cabinet? This is the question which Lord Morley has set out to answer and he has answered it conclusively. The Control of the Cabinet he shows is not merely a question of right. It is also a question of supreme responsibility. Parliament is ultimately responsible for Indian rule and if India is to be within the sphere of Parliamentary control then the authority of the Secretary of State ought to be supreme. Weak Secretaries there have been who failed to realise the extend of their responsibility, but that fact cannot destroy the principle of Viceregal subordination and of Parliamentary control and responsibility. If we have had weak Secretaries of State we have also had strong Viceroys of domineering tendencies and when we can never exclude the possibility of Strong men being sent out to represent the Crown in India it naturally follows that nothing could be more dangerous than to allow the fiction regarding the man on the spot to prevail."

In commenting on this article the South Indian Mail of ~~khx~~ the 6th February, says:-- "We have received as invaluable assets to our righteous ~~towards Indian questions~~ Cause two life giving principles - (1) the all-embracing powers of the Cabinet towards Indian questions (2) the paramount jurisdiction of the Parliament in all Indian affairs. In the stress of political exigencies, Lord Morley might have dealt out unkind cuts. But now he is free he has laid bare his mind and with a deep sigh of relief, to him we tender all our heartfelt thanks. In the British Parliament the fair minded Britisher will have to settle the problem of Indian self-government in the same way as he is going to

do with the Irish. And in the meanwhile let us join Babu J.C.Mitter that sturdiest of Indian patriots and be praying His Gracious Majesty to signify His Imperial visit to India he so dearly loves, by the grant of a humble representation of India in the Imperial Parliament."

The Secretary of State and the Government of India.

27. In a leader under the heading "A noisy agitation", the Madras Standard of the 9th February, writes "We regret to see that a somewhat noisy agitation has been set up against the greater control of Indian affairs by the British Parliament in view of the difficult situation that has arisen in India requiring cautious methods and conciliation of the people. . . . . It is apparent that the unrest of the country is due to the want of greater adaptability of the administrative machinery to the rapidly changing circumstances of the people and for this reason a new policy of sympathy and conciliation has been adopted in which the people have been given a share in the administration. It is also apparent that the success of this reform largely depends upon its promulgation in a liberal spirit and upon the greater adaptation of the administrative machinery, to the new conditions of life and aspirations created under these circumstances, Lord Morley has with the penetrating insight of a great statesman established a precedent for a greater supervision and control of Indian affairs from England. . . . . All that Lord Morley did in the India Office was to fully exercise the rights of his office for a more effective supervision and control and now that he has retired from the India office, his opponents have been busy in creating a sort of panic that India is in danger again as a result of subordinating

Government of India on the spot to the autocracy of the Secretary of State at Home. . . . . We do not know why at this time of the year and before the new Viceroy Lord Hardinge, has yet formulated his policy of rule, an agitation has been set up calling the Secretary of State to order ! If the Secretary of State has introduced any new policy or principle of rule that has been already at work one would like to know wherein this altered circumstance has proved dangerous or threatened to sink the ship of the State . . . . Lord Morley in his recent article in the Nineteenth Century has amplified the new policy, and we now see that the Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta have taken the somewhat unusual step of raising their protest against the policy. They have addressed a long letter to the Government of India alleging that India would be endangered by being subjected to party influences of Great Britain. . . . . . . There is not a single definite fact in the long letter which shows the existence of any actual danger to any individual or class of people but the association wants in effect that the relative positions of the Secretary of State and Indian Government should be changed and that there should be no departure from the past. The Government of India should have unquestioned sway in the Indian matters and the control of the Secretary of State should be one of mere formality. It is necessary they say that in all matters there should be perfect agreement between the views of the Viceroy in Council and the Secretary of State and in case of any difference arising, the men on the spot should be allowed to have their way. . . . . It is difficult for any one to understand what useful purpose is served by this species of agitation set up in India. If Lord Hardinge is expected to be influenced by these representations he would we fear, be judged wrongly. Having been specially

selected as Viceroy immediately after Lord Minto and at a period when the new life and new regime have to be carefully handled with a view to a peaceful settlement of the country it is very improbable he will be induced to take a step of retrograde character that is proposed. It is a pity that the Anglo-Indian Association have not realised that a great and definite step has been taken as regards Indian progress and it is too late now to look wistfully back to the old traditions whose accumulated wisdom somehow or other culiminated in the events of 1907 and 1908."

Indian representatives in the Houses of Parliament.

30. The following is an extract from an article contributed by Mr. Govinda Das to the Janaary number of the Indian Review, under the heading "The India office":-- "If India is to be governed in the interests of its people it must enter the arena of party politics. Everybody is much too busy with affairs nearer home to spare time and energy for seeing full justice done to a people who are dumb. Even the Secretary of State for India is a party politician owing his Cabinert rank to his English work and not Indian. It is not on questions of Indian policy that a Cabinet is ever wrecked. All this talk about keeping Indian questions out of party polemics looks very much like a convenient cloak for covering them up and thus preventing their becoming urgent symptoms to add further perplexities to an already overburdened and harassed Cabinet.

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"India must be allowed direct representation in Parliament for the purpose of making its voice heard in the home of its rulers. For a long time to come the question of giving India an autonomous government on the lines of Australia or Canada will not come within the pale of practical politics; how are we to voice our demands in the meantime, if not by the mouth of our Indian representatives in the Houses of Parliament? The plea put forward against direct Colonial representation 'that the Colonies would interfere with England or England would rule the Colonies far too much (Lowell, Vol. II, page 436) cannot hold good of India. Its Parliamentary representatives would be too weak to be able to interfere with English policy and as India is not a self-governing Colony there could be no question of England ruling far too much. It already rules fully. French and Spanish Colonies send representatives to the French and Spanish 'Parliaments' If the representatives of Pondicherry can sit in Paris cannot the representatives of its neighbour Madras sit in London with profit to their constituencies and to England? The advantage of such a course would be immense. All questions would be threshed out in public all chances of misunderstandings would be removed. The people at large would know the reasons for any line of action taken and even if it is against their wishes it would not leave a soreness for behind against the Government, for then the failure to persuade to a wished for course of conduct the Government of the day would rest on our own representatives and the Minister would be held blameless."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I- Foreign Politics.

Lord Gladstone's action in granting a reprieve to a native sentenced to death for assaulting a white woman.

32. The Satyadipika, of the 1st February, has the following with reference to the recent assault committeed in Rhodesia South Africa, by a Negro upon the person of a white woman and the commutation of the death sentence passed on him:-- There is a general outcry in the English papers against the action of Lord Gladstone in granting a reprieve to the native; he no doubt deserves the full penalty prescribed for this heinous crimes, but there are grounds to think that the offence was quite unpremeditated as he effected an entrance into the house merely in search of food and drink. This clamour against the commutation, however, recalss to one's mind the system of punishments provided by the Code of Manu which varied with the rank and caste of the offender; why blame then the Code of Manu after this?

(k) General.

The English democracy and the Indian Government.

41. The Swadesamitran, of the 1st February says:-- Lord Morley the late Secretary of State for India has contributed an article to the Nineteenth Centrury under the heading 'The English democracy and the Government of India' in which he replies in which he replies to the charge levelled against him by the Anglo-Indian press that while he was in authority he exercised all the powers himself without leaving any discretion to the Government of India and its officials. He says that, as the Secretary of State for India is one of the executive offcials of the British Parliament which exercises the ultimate authority in all matters concerning India, he has every right to initiate and to give a [illegible] to what ever concern —

the Indian administration and that, if the present control of the Parliament over the Viceroy and other officials be removed, the latter will become irresponsible for their actions towards the people. We entirely agree in this view. But it must be admitted that the attitude maintained by Lord Morley, while he was in the House of Commons regarding questions on Indian matters belied both the theory advocated by him in his books before he became Secretary of State and the view now expressed by him. Nevertheless,we gladly offer him our sincere thanks for all the reforms introduced by him with the bona fide motive of improving the Indian administration. But the best method of governing India will be to leave it in the hands of the Indians themselves i.e., by establishing a Parliament in India and conducting the administration through it. Of course this is not possible at present and till it becomes an accomplished fact, there will surely be a constant change in the person who ~~accomplished fact there will surely be~~ is ultimately responsible for the Indian administration. Thus the Secretary of State may centre all authority in himself if he happens to be a strong man like Lord Morley while the Viceroy and other officials will exercise all the powers if the Secretary of State is a weak man.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The prohibition of the emigration of Indian coolies to Natal.

48. In a leader on the prohibition by the Government of India of the emigration of Indian coolies to Natal the Desabhimani of the 7th January makes the following observations in English:-- "Some time back, when the whole of India was aroused at the cruel treatment meted out to our

brethren in South Africa, we raised our feeble voice in denoucning such inhuman treatment as unbecoming unjust unequivocally unchristian and suicidal to the true interests of a growing State. All India, to a man felt aggreived and there were ample signs that many among the ruling race at Home Expressed their indignant disapproval of the baneful policy pursued by the authorities in Natal. We are very happy to learn that the first sympathetic act of our new Viceroy is the opportune prohibition of indentured labour to the offending State. We thank our Viceroy most sincerely for this magnanimous and humane act and we take it as an earnest for some good things that are yet to come from His Excellency. We also take this opportunity of putting before His Excellency the fact that in consideration of the country having been quieted, the time has come for the liberation of the deportees and for the removal of the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act from places where no danger has arisen or is likely to arise. This is a grievous sore and the sooner it is healed the better. It has been repeatedly affirmed that the unrest against which the Indian administration was fighting all these few years was only of a superficial and local character, and that the ruling chiefs and the great majority of the Indian subjects have remained loyal to the core. In the face of these pronouncemets, the detention is unnecessary. We therefore hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will so arrange matters that these two defects are removed before His Majesty the King is crowned in London".

The Proclamation Pillar at Allahabad.

51. The Dharmam for January - February, says:-- Even as a demon dancing on the same beautiful plat form in Chidambaram on which God Nataraja danced a divine dance

a Royal proclamation Pillar was erected in December last, at Allahabad near the victorious pillar raised was by King Aspla tje favpirote devptee of Sri Buddha. Curious indeed! The way in which commentators like Lord Curzon intrepreted this Royal Proclamation is an open secret. There are several proofs to show that the promises contained in this Proclamation are only promises on paper.

(1) The truth of the statement "The Englishmen rule over the land of Bharata only for its benefit and the aim of the Englishmen is only to do such things as will improve the country will be verified if Sriman Dadabhai Naoroji the author of the "Poverty of India", is asked to give his opinion.

(2) The truth of the statement 'The people of the land of Bharata have equal rights with British subjects i.e., with those who are born and bred up in England wherever the British flag flies" will be known if Sriman Gandhi is asked about it.

(3) The truth of the statement "Justice will be administered impartially between the Britishers and the people of the land of Bharata" will be made clear by Mr. Janab Bajul Hassan the editor of the Urd-um-la.

(4) Srijut Lala Lajpat Rai, Aswini Kumar Dutt and and other persons who were sudenly deported can speak to the truth of the statement "measures will be adopted to secure the protection of the person and property of the people of the land of Bharata."

(5) Sriman Achuta Rao Kolhatkar, the editor of the Desavak of Nagpur can testify to the truth of the statement

"The proceedings in Courts of law will be conducted strictly according to rules of procedure."

(6) Sriman Arabinda Ghosh can give his opinion as to the treatment of prisoners in jails during remand.

(7) Srijut Pindi Das, the editor of the 'India' and Sriman V.O.Chidambaram Pillai can give their opinion regarding the distribution of work among the prisoners.

(8) Mr. Jaswantrai, the editor of the Punjabee, can be asked about the respectable way in which the devotees of the country are treated in jails.

(9) Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Malaviya can be asked about the way in which public opinion is respected by the British.

The native Indian shipping trade.

52. The Mysore Star of the 6th February, with reference to "The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company" recently started in Bombay for the purpose of carrying on trade with England and other European countries makes the following observations:-- The Native Indian shipping business is hampered by one great disability at present in not being allowed to carry arms of any description. There are pirate ships everywhere on the highways of the seas ready to pounce upon merchant vessels which have generally to rely upon themselves in the matter of defence. But the Indians are prohibited from carrying arms by the Arms Act while the Europeans have every privilege accorded to them. If the Government of India were only to grant similar privileges to the Indian ship owners as well It would greatly redound to the credit of the British rulers as having done their duty to a certain extent by this new indigenous enterprise.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18th FEBRUARY 1911.

No. 8 of 1911.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

The Police and the Coimbatore riots.

1. The Muhammadan of the 13th February writes as follows:-- "We beg to draw the attention of t the Government to a correspondence published in our columns to-day on the Moharrum riots in Coimbatore. . . . . Our Correspondent holds the Police Inspector and the reserve police responsible for the unfortunate incidents. . . . . If the police have really shown obstinacy in their efforts to wound the religious feelings of the Muhammadans the causes that led up to and culminated in the deplorable riots and have really shown cowardice at the time of danger and if they deserted their posts in time of danger and unjustl-y arrested and caused to be imprisoned those respectable persons who were in the loc-up till they were released on the request of the Hon'ble V.Sambanda Mudaliyar and Mr. Rathnasabapathy Mudaliyar came to their rescue with a request to the Police Inspector who could be held responsible for the wounds on the persons of these people. On these counts we would urge the Government to base its enquiries. The order of the Deputy Magistrate of the station, being at the request of the Muhammadans of the Place seems to have hung heavy with the Inspector whose presence and equilibrium of mind deserted him on an important occasion. If the inspector could have lost so much control over himself as to have gone to the extent of divesting the 'disguised tigers' of their paints and tails by pouring water as is also alleged,

it does betray very weak trait of character in an officer of his position. . . . . . Could the Inspector have gone to the extent of opening out the threat that the taboot would be carried away by the low class, untouchable vulgar and common cobbler. . . . . . Yet another great grievance brought to light by our correspondent is the bold rush of the police to enter a mosque and defile it by spilling blood in its sacred precincts and breaking its chandeliers and lamps. . . . . . . If the town police and the reserve police are as alleged in fact truly responsible for causes that led up to this affray we would urge ~~in fact~~ upon the Government to have them removed from the place and due departmental punishment meted out. We are hopeful that the Government will make a careful enquiry in the matter and punish such Police officers and constables as may be found responsible for the sad occurrence."

EDUCATION.

3. The Muhammadan of the 16th February, writes:-

The establishment of a Moslem University in India.

"We express our gratitude to the London press for the keen and earnest interest ite is taking in the question of the establishment of a Moslem University in India. To all who can look at this question fairly and all who have the prosperity of India keenly at heart the establsihment of a Moslem University recommends itself on the strongest grounds and to even those unprejudiced, there cannot be two sides of this question. . . . . . . The foundation of an University in Aligarh will mark an era of world wide importance and with its establishment the names of Sir Saiyid Ahmed Khan and His Highness the Agha Khan will be placed on a foundation as indestructible as the Moslem University itself. . . . . . . The University and the conferring of degrees must b

be sanctioned by a Charter and if the Government should recognize a degree in Theology, it will conduce most favourably towards the success of the scheme.

(k) General.

Appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils.

4. Referring to a paragraph that appeared recently in the London Times, drawing attention to the difficulty rgardy to the nomination of Indians, to the Executive Council owing to the small number available, notwithstanding the fact that the provision requiring from European members at least twelve years' service in India, does not apply to Indian from whom selection can be made for appointment in the ~~and~~ Indian Executive Councils, according to the Reform act has been duly echoed by the London Times, and we fear that ~~the Reform Act has been duly echoed by the London times and w we fear that the~~ British nation will think that India must be remarkably poor in its men of required intelligence, capacity and character for positions, of the kind now thrown open to them. . . . . The Government have at no time before regretted having given any political or administrative privilege to the people. Indians were appointed to the High Courts and they have all proved to be men of sterling character and capacity. Nor has there been a paucity of men available at any time. Of course executive service is not the same as judicial service, but Indians in the former have as a class been reported to be quite effieient and when we consider that practically the whole of the executive administration is carried on through the instrumentality of Indian officials, it does not admit of a charge that

Indians in India cannot produce men to suit the exigencies of the Council. . . . . As regards the selection of capable men from the High Courts to the Councils we are told that the Secretary of State for India has authorised an amendment securing their pensionable interests. This does not of course mean that sleections to the Executive Councils will as a rule be made in future from the Judicial line. Such a step would be very harmful to the integrity and strength of the judiciary but should occasionally a choice have to be made as an exception there should certainly be no financial loss. The fact of one being a High Court Judge should not of itself operate as a disqualification for Executive Councillorship and to this end the amendment would be welcome. We have that the rising Indian publicists will profit by the controversy raised and the cry of the paucity of Indians for the Council and that they will show that the charge is unfounded and that the country can always put forth its best talent to any emergency or occasion alike, in the Executive, as in the Judicial service."

In writing on tis subject the West Coast Spectator of the 15th February says:-- "When Lord Morley announced his decision to appoint Indians to the Imperial and Local Executive Councils the Times and the Anglo-Indian press were horrified and set up their howls. They said the Councils were sacred and should not be polluted by permitting Indians to enter. When they found Lord Morley firm they changed their tactics and said they were perfectly willing to permit the entry of Indians but then there were no competent Indians. . . . . . . It is not true that there is a paucity of Indians. Such a statement we regard as a libel on the Indian people and British rule in India. We can

at this moment mention scores of Indians in every way fit to discharge the duties of an Executive Councillor. The Times knows this very well for its Indian editor, Mr. Fraser, knows them; but the secret of the Times' desire to su-p-press this truth is that there gentlemen are ~~n~~ not after its own heart for they are guilty of having committed the unpardonable crime of having identified themselves with the Congress movement."

6. The Madras Standard of the 16th February writes:-

Recruitment of Indian Collies for Natal .

"We hear that the Natal Trust Board in view ~~to th)~~ of the the stopping of the indentured labour have sent down one Dr. Burton Nicol, to recruit 3,000 coolies before the 1st July, under the old rules. . . . . . . The strongest recruiting ground is this presidency and as such effective measures should ~~recruiting ground is this presidency and as such effective measures should~~ be concerted to duly warn our people against being ~~being~~ ensnared. If need be printed vernacular pamphlets might be circulated in all the districts recounting the recent order of the Government of India, the hardship the coolies would undergo in Natal and the elaborate attempts that are being made to recruit a large number before the 1st of July. Private advice bureaus might be appointed to warn t the coolies at different ports and educated men and landholders all over might be appealed to ~~ta~~ to enlighten them on the present situation."

6 7. The Madras Standard of the 16th February says:-

Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the purchase of stores required by departments in India.

"His Excellency Sir George Clark is a true Swadeshi and has the welfare of Indian manufactures at heart. Unlike some of

his countrymen out here his attitude towards the Indian industrial problem is not one of lofty contempt. Evidently His Excellency does not think that India should ever be a country for exporting raw produce to European markets. He would give what encouragement he would to local manufacturers in the supply of Government's requirements. Evidently the Government of India's resolution on the subject has begun to be honoured in the breach by some officials in Bombay. Hence the necessity for the following resolution:---

It has been laid down by the Government of India that when stores are purchased for a Government department articles made in India shall always be preferred to improted articles provided their quality is satisfactory and their price not unfavourable. This rule is being enforced when indents on the store department of the India office for the purchase of considerable quantities of European stores are scrutinised. But the Governor in Council is inclined to think that it is not strictly observed by Government officers of all classes who have to make petty purchases from contingent and other allowances or in cases in which an indent on the India Office is not necessary under the rules.

The Governor in Council, therefore, desires to call the attention of the officers of all departments, who have to make purchases to the rule and to request that they will observe it strictly in future. When any purchase have to be made, in small as well as in large quantities it must first be ascertained whether suitable articles can be had of Indian manufacture; only when these are not procurable should imported articles be purchased."

Indians and the Madras Government.c

8. In a column under the heading "Our Curiosity Shop" the following paragraph appears in the Madras Standard of the 16th February:-- "The Madras Government very solemnly said that they were unable quite recently to find out competent Indians to occupy the posts of an Under Secretary to Government and of a Secretary to the Board. It is some consolation to know that the same Government have now found comptent men for much higher offices. Were not they able to find out a competent Indian to suceed the late Diwan Bahadur N.Subrahmaniam? Is it possible to state that the credentials of Mr. Odgers, for the Administrator Generalship, are far superior or equal to those of Dr. S.Swaminathan.?"

III. LEGISLATION.

The Seditious Meetings Act.

9. The West Coast Reformer, of the 12th February observes:-- "We utterly fail to see how the Government of India would incur a grave responsibility in repealing the Act. . . . . .. The Seditious Meetings Act was passed clearly according to the Government itself to cope with a certain situation which had arisen in the country, and now xx that it is admitted on all hands not only that there is no sedition but that the outlook for the future is most bright, where is the justification from continuing the measure and able all for placng it permanently on the Statute Book? . . . . .. Lord Hardinge has dwelt more than one occasion on the value of sympathy in administration and on the threshold of his Viceroyalty he expressed the hope that his tenure of office in India would be marked by peace and progress. As a statesman he must surely understand that progress cannot be furthered where repression is sought to be employed as a motive

force. Repression can but have the effect of retarding progress, and suspicion can never engender confidence. The Viceroy who, with fine moral courage and the instincts of the true statesman received the Congress deputation and ~~xndenkured~~ returned a frank and sympathetic reply to its loyal but outspoken address will sadly mar his reputation if at so early a stage in his Viceroyalty, he lends himself to the continuance of perpetuation or a law which is to-day a disagreeable and absolutely superfluous weapon."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bombay Council and the Mahars.

14. The United India and Native States of the 11th February says:-- "Although in theory educated Mahars are eligible for publis appointments in common with others they are as a matter of fact ~~shut with others they are as a matter of fact~~, shut out from public service by a sort of tacit understanding between caste Hindus who have the upper hand in Government offices and who would on no account brook the spectacle of a Mahar clerk working at the same desk with them. They would keep out such men on specious excuses which they could impose on the European heads of offices who are thus made unconscious parties to an act of injustice to the low castes. This is an aspect of the problem affecting the depressed classes which ought to appeal forcibly to Government who we have no doubt are sincerely anxious to extend equal opportunities to all."

15. The United India and Native States of the 11th February writes:-- "We can understand that Lord

The Viceroy and the Muhammadan Association of Calcutta.

Hardinge's refusal to receive an address of welcome from the Central National Muhammadan Association of Calcutta has evoked strong feeling in the Mussalman community in Bengal. . . . . The Mussalman of Calcutta gives expression to the resentment of the community in the following words:. . . . . 'It was only the other day that His Excellency received an address from the Indian association and the Central National Muhammadan Association followed in its wake. The refusal of His excellency constitutes a slight not only on the association in question but on the Muhammadan community at large. His Excellency, we are informed did not accept the proposed address of the Muhammadan Literary Society on the ground of its being a non-political body and now His Excellency refuses to receive the address of the Central National Muhammadan Association which is a political body on account of his being immersed in public business. The Muhammadans have under the circumstances cause to complain of His ~~Highn~~ Excellency's being discourteous to the community. The ~~nothing~~ popular verdict will be that His Excellency's action has been inexpedient if nothing else.' No unbiassed person will take exception to the strong language used by our contemporary as it is undoubtedly a slight cast on an important community. . . . . Ever since His Excellency landed in Bombay he has been so tactful and fair in his dealings with the several classes that it is ~~important~~ a wonder to us that he should have unconsciously wounded the feelings of

an important section of His Mejsty's Indian subjects by refusing to set apart 15 minutes, at the most to receive an address of welcome from a thoroughly representative public body of Moslems."

Indian students in England.

17. The Indian Patriot of the 14th February, says:-- "In spite of all that is being done to improve the condition of Indian students in England it is doubtful whether circumstances connected with their education being what they are, any marked change could be effected. The movement itself began when the fear of sedition was at its highest and young Indians were considered liable to fall into questionable hands. . . . . . . Good society and education assured the chances are minimised of youths falling a prey to ambushed sedition or anarchy. The existence of a movement to better the condition of our youths engineered and organised under such distinguished auspices will, in itself, act as a powerful impediment to deliberate seduction or wilful ruination.. . . . . As far as possible intercourse must always be encouraged between England and India for there are strong political relations which have constantly to be strengthened. We want to know Englishmen and be known by Englishmen and any impediments in this direction will be a misfortune to both."

The Secretary of State and the Government of India.

18. In an artical under the heading "the Mandate of Lord Morley", the Travancore Times of the 14th February, writes:-- "A great amount of noise is now made by the Anglo-

Indian journalists to the effect that Lord Morley the ex-Secretary of State for India, when he was in office interfered too much with the internal affairs of the Indian administration and that he so acted as a self willed despot that the Viceroy had simply to carry out his sovereign will in all important things and that therefore to maintain the integrity of administration they assert it is necessary to limit the power and scope of this mandate of the Secretary of State of India. . . . . The Viceroy himself openly declared in his famours parting speech that much of what was done during this administration was done through his own initiation and direction and that if in certain matters the Secretary of State brought his mind to bear upon he was in perfect agreement with him in those circumstances where his line of action would not have been any way otherwise. . . . . It is clear that the political circumstances and situation of the times tended to bring about a conjointed work of the Secretary and the Viceroy and who can affirm that evil came out of it. But on the contrary we see to-day the power and the popularity of the Viceroy are more than ever great and that the people under him are more happy and contented than ever which no conservative policy could have effected. But the suggestion that 'Government of India should have unquestioned sway in Indian matters and the control of the Secretary of State for India should be one of mere formality' is an impossible and unpractical one more often to prove dangerous to the interest of the country."

19. The West Coast Spectator of the 15th February, observes:- "Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's colonial edition of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's The Awakening of India is the book of the season. Mr. MacDonald M.P., needs no introduction to our readers, He is one of those few Members of Parliament who take a living and abiding interest in the Government of this vast dependency; and he was in India some time ago to study Indian problems at close quarters.. The result is a most vivacious and suggestive book free from party bias or preconceived notions and prejudices. Mr. MacDonald has brought to bear on the discussion of Indian problems a broad-minded attitude and he has sedulously laboured to avoid falling into the mistakes of 'Paget M.P.' He does not glorify India and her people to vilify England and Anglo-Indian rule, but points out both the good qualities and bad qualities of Indians and Anglo-Indians with a refreshing candour."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's recent publication on India.

20. In commenting on Lord Curzon's rectorial address at the Glasgow University on the 25th January the Mysore Times of the 15th February, says:-- "Coming on to India Lord Curzon said 'Powerful classes in India are closely attached to the British connection and are dependent for their security upon it. There are very strong administrative and economic reasons in its favour. No ground exists for believing that this country has abated by one iota of its resolve to maintain a supermacy which it regards as a duty to India and the world." Further he asserted that self-government under or within the British

Lord Curzon's rectorial address at Glasgow.

Empire is not a realizable ideal. This of course is quite Curzonian; but there are Britishes who think otherwise and they seem most likely to carry the day not the anti-liberal reactionaries of the Curzonian type- . . . . . . His Lordship thinks that for various reasons the British are the 'chosen race' for the task of harmonising the interests of East and West that they possess great advantages for undertaking that task and that their potentiality for good would be 'materially diminished and might easily disappear if it were once believed in the East that we are not prepared to sustain them with inflexible determination and to uphold our traditional armed superiority in Asia - where neessary on land and everywhere on the sea' Such are the beliefs of a born Imperialist; and his effusions serve to kindle fresh interest in the hearts of all lovers of liberty equality and peace in these topics to revivify the main-springs of liberalism and thus to strengthen the cause of rising nations indirectly through appearing to oppose it for a time."

The Indian Patriot of the 16th February remarks:-- "The historical survey of the East and the West which Lord Curzon made before the students of the Glasgow University in which he employed the undoubtedly intimate knowledge he has of the East and his powerful imagination has occasioned feelings of anxiety. . . . . The alarm has already begun to be expressed of a united East uprearing its giant limbs and eclipsing the West by its might. As yet we are told Asiatics have not taken seriously to commerce and industry.

When they do they could easily drive the Westerner, not only out of the markets in Asia but also out of their own markets. A large population with small wants and with inexhaustible energy the East is especially adapted to industrial work. . . . . There is nothing impossible in such a picture neither anything so unusual that even now in anticipation any alarming note should be sounded. Once awakened to its full energy and this energy directed towards commerce and industry which alone have charged electiricty to the blood of the Westerner, the strides that East will make will so leave the West behind. Of this no one is more conscious than the Western himself but the day is yet distant. The process of awakening is a weary one, and it is not unattended with dangers. . . . . . . It is easy to give free reins to imagination and conjure up dark spectres before the mind. To the East it is an injustice and a danger that such dark pictures should be conjured up, because the West possesses to-day enough power to stifle the growth of man promising eastern Countries. . . . . . . Lord Curzon would have done the greatest disservice to a portion of the world over which he professes to be fascinated did he intend to start spectres of Eastern upheaval before Western Powers enough to drive the latter to selfish ways."

An Imaginary crisis.

22. The Madras Standard of the 16th February, has the following:-- "The Englishman gives prominence to the advice given by General Fanshawe to Europeans in this country in connection with his recent inspection of Cossipur Artilery

Volunteers. . . . . He exphasised the necessity for proficiency not alone in big gun factories, but with the small arms, through efficiency with the rifle was of prime importance in the conditions in which they lived. In times of stress it was the rifle that would first be used. 'They were surrounded the General said by great hordes of people who might easily be turned hostile at some unexpected time and who would be a menace to life and to the property entrusted to the care of the Volunteers. This would call for efficient riflemen. Only at a later state if the trouble grew and spread would they be mobilisied and used as artillery'. This pointed reference to the attitude of the 'hordes of people' is particularly unhappy and must be resented as coming from a responsible military officer in India. We doubt if advice like this will do anything to restore good understanding between Government and people for which great statesmen have been working on all sides. General Fanshawe must have been singularly lacking in wisdom to allow himself to make the statement he is alleged to have made regarding the anticipated attitude of the 'hordes of people' in this country. Even the Englishman is surprised at the sentiment of the General for it says: 'We trust the relations between the races in India is improving so far that no such crisis as is here foreshadowed may arise. At any rate there are indications of saner and friendlier relationships making for the good of India." That is true enough but even this conviction does not prevent the paper from agreeing that General Fanshawe's warning was unnecessary. . . . . . A speech of this kind is likely to prove more harmful than useful and we really regret it was made by a great General."

23. The following appears in the Madras Standard of the 16th February, in a column under the heading

The Government and journalists.

"Our Curiosity Shop" and under the Nom-de-plume "Nallamala Watch:--" "His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley gave a short sermon on journalism" in conferring rather on his regret for not conferring a Rao Sahib senad on the editor of the Desabimani of Cuddalore. Mr. Sadagopachariar was ill, and could not receive the sanad in person. His Excellency said that "One of the greatest enemies which India has to face is ignoroance and any man who will moderately temporately and truthfully put before his fellow citizens an exposition on public affairs serves society well and is deserving of our honour and our thanks." Is that the real function of a journalist? I suppose he is not to point out the defects the errors of omission and commission (it won't be 'ignorance' in this case) and the failures of the Government. Here comes the rule. Such an editor will not deserve, I suppose "Our honor and our thanks."

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Bye the way, who is this editor of the Desabhimani? Has he done more than Mr. G.Subrahmania Aiyar the editor of the Swadesamitran? But this paper does not realise its responbility in the fashion described by His Excellency. Beware all editors, all those who may desire titles, read and digest His Excellency's speech. The Press Act and the Sedition Act have done enough to make journals as independent organs of public opinion. This was a destructive method of Government and the present policy is constructive in its inducements to offer rewards and titles to editors.

I do not say that merit should not be found or recognised by the Government even in a journalist. It is in this spirit I feel thankful to the Government for the title of Diwan Bahadur offered to our patriotic citizen and journalist Mr. C.Karunakara Menon. But the speech of the Governor on the duties of a journalist throws some doubts on the merits of the recipients. Look again at the action of the Government of Sir Edward Baker of Bengal--subsidising 20,000 copies of a vernacular paper by the Government even though the editor was Mr. Norendra Nath Sen, the editor of the English journal, "Indian Mirror". These are not the ways and means for the prosperity of the Indian journals who would voice the opinion of the people, absolutely, fearless of man and with only fear to God and to his own conscience."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

The Hitavadi security case.

25. The Sadhvi of the 16th February with reference to the closing of the Hitavadi from the 31st January last, on account of its inability to furnish a security of Rs. 5,000 demanded of it by the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta writes as follows:-- "We fail to understand what purpose of Government is served by coercing papers to close in this manner. Why not give full and compelte liberty to the press in India as in England and punish only in cases where such liberty is abused? The Hitavadi was a well-established and longstanding paper doing immense service to the country and we regret very much for the action taken by the Government

against it. If this course were to be persisted in by Government for long no honest paper can continue to exist in the country doing its work honourably. Such a policy would be no less harmful to Government than to the people for the Government would then have neither the means of asscertaining public opinion regarding their administration nor the advantages of having its honest intentions and ~~their administration nor the ad antages of haiving its honest intentions and~~ kind care and watchfulness over the interests of the public made known to the people.

(k) General.

35. The Swadesamitran of the 7th February observes:-

The Secretary of State and the Government of India.

Our approval of the statement of Lord Morley in his article to the Nineteenth Centruy and that the Secretary of State for India being one of the Executive officials of the British Parliament has the right of controlling the actions of the Viceroy and other officials in India should not be taken to mean that we justify the action of the Secretary of State in meddling with every detail of the Indian administration. All that the Parliament can do is to lay down certain general rules according to which the Indian administration should be conducted and call for an explanation from the government of India if any of these rules is not followed, and not to alter or annual almost every measure of the Government of India. Recently the Secretary of State has finally approved of the terms of the renewed contract of the South Indian Railway Company with the Goverment ~~of India. Recetly the Secretary of State has finally approved of ther terms of the renewed contract of the~~

South Indian Railway Company with the Government without making any attempt to ascertain the views of the people on this subjet through the respective Local Government and again he has rejected the proposal of Sir Vittaldas Thackersay and others in Bombay to open an Agricultural Bank in India though it was approved both by the Government of Bombay and by the Government of India. No one will uphold the action of the Secretary of State in both these cases.

37. The Sasilekha of the 29th February states that

Indian Administration.

the epithet "agents" used by the Under Secretary in the House of Commons in his speech on the Indian Budget with reference to the European offices in India has been bitterly resented by them. It is the contention of the European officers in India that the administration of this country should be left entirely in the hands of the Government of India, and that the Secretary of State for India and the Members of Parliament should exercise no control over them inasmuch as they live very far away from this country and cannot be expected to know much about it. But the paper contends that the Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council having long been in India have their likes and dislikes and the Viceroy being a stranger to India is guided by them. Under such and the Viceroy being circumstances it is most desirable that some control should be exercised over the Government of India by the State Secretary and the Parliament in England. The necessity for this control by Parliament may not be felt very much if Viceroys like Lord Ripon and Lord Minto are at the head of affairs much in India and Lord Morley at the head of the India Office in England. But it happens sometimes that Viceroys

like Lord Curzon and Secretaries of State like Lord George Hamilton hold the destinies of India in their hands. It is then necessary that they should be controlled by higher authorities in England. The paper in conclusion desires that a Parliamentary Committee should be established to enquire into the methods of Indian administration once in ten years.

The Industrial development of India.

46. The Mysore Star of the 13th February makes the following remarks, with reference to the presidential address of Mr. R.N.Mukerji delivered at the last "Industiral conference" held at Allahabad:-- "This Conference has been holding its sittings for the last five years with the distict purpose of discussing means and measures to bring about the industrial regeneration of India and the president of the last Conference held at Allahabad had two important suggestions to make in his inaugural address; the one was that a representation should be made to Government to found an industrial school in India which would afford as many facilities for higher technical training as the institutions in Manchester, Leeds and other centress of manufacture in England do and which would obviate the necessity for the Indian students to go to foreign countries for such training. The second suggestion was that high import duties should be imposed upon foreign goods so that the indigenous industries may have a wise market free from foreign competition. It need not be said that the suggestions are fair and worthy enough but the question is whether the English manufacturers will consent to anything that is likely to prejudicially affect their own trade. Whenever the interests of the English merchants clashed with those of the Indians it has always been the latter

that had to go to the wall-notwithstanding the streneuous support of the whole executive machinery of the Empire from the Viceroy up to the King-Emperor himself. In view of this unfortunate circumstance self help and self-reliance seem to be the only ways left for the furtherence of the industrial good of India and rather than waste time in making representations and memorials to Government and brook the certain disappointment resulting thereform, it is high time that our countrymen think of ordering the requisitie plant and machinery from Europe and start industries forthwith.

Indian students in England.

47. The Sadhvi, of the 16th February referring to the account given by a correspondent in the Manchester Guardian of the several indignities that are offered to Indian students in England in the Universities colleges and boarding-houses there, writes as follows:-- "If this is all that our students can have by going to England the sooner they give up the idea of going to England, the better it would be for us. It is time that the evil consequences of the social suspicion distrust and cold-shouldering which in too many cases is the treatment accorded to our students should be realised by every Indian. If the chance of mixing on equal terms with English people is denied to us, if English land ladies are reluctant to take our boys in, if Sctoland yard dogs shadow their footsteps whereever they go, if opportunities of mixing with the English people are denied to our boys, if English University ~~and peculiarly~~ denied to our boys a full share in their corporate ~~lie~~ life, if our students are placed under peculiarly irritating and insulting disabilities, if English University and college authorities require Indians to produce credentials from householders, which may for a perfect stranger to England

be very difficult to obtain the game is not worth the candle . . . . It is a matter for great regret that the English people do not see the consequences of this state of things - consequences which are damaging not only to India but also to England herself. It is high time for England to turn a new leaf in her treatment of Indian students in England; love begets love, and it is impossible even for Indians to return love for distrust suspicion and hatred. One Dinghra does not make 300 millions of godly people to become Dinghras but we are afraid that if English people continue to look upon the law-abiding and loyal Indians as Dinghras they may in the fulness of time make up their minds to justify the British suspicious. If we persist in calling gods devils, they may turn out to be veritable devils. This is a step which Englishmen should religiously avoid."

48. The Sadhvi of the 16th February writes in an article under this heading:-

The Hindu Muhammadan problem in India.

"It is a matter for extreme regret that the question of reconciliation and the development of brotherhood and cordiality between the Hindus and Muhammadans is beset with very great difficulties. Many of the leaders of the Hindu community and the community itself have begun to see that Government and the Anglo-Indians have been showing undue favour to the Muhammadans. This has created ~~greated~~ great heartburning among many of the far-seeing members of the Hindu community. The Muhammadans are now elated. The Hindus are depressed. The Muhammadans have begun to feel that their opportunity is come and that they must improve it as fast as they can. The Hindus feel that their opportunity is gone for ever. . . . . . . The Government of India as well as the Anglo-Indians have been showing great favour to Muhammadans political activity in India. This is good.

We look upon this with simple delight. Indian salavation depends upon the Muhammadans and not upon the Hindus. . . . . The Hindus are politically dead. Sir William Wedderburn Wanted to see whether he can rejuvenate this moribund community. He thinks probably that he has done his best to give life to them. No. The Hindus are beyond redemption. . . . The Hindus are politically dead. It is better that they are no more. Let India become Muhammadan or Christian and then rise from its ashes to earn national glory unfettered by the shackles of the out of date superstitions. We think it better for India to adopt Muhammadanism. For among the Muhammadans there are many who have left our fold. . . . . We hope the rational leaders of the Hindu society will give their attention to the question and do something in this direction."

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH FEBRUARY 1911.

No. 9 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Suggesting a subsidised paper for Madras.

4. The West Coast Spectator of the 18th February has the following: "The Government of Bengal has decised to subsidise a vernacular paper to counteract sedition and disloyalty and a veteran journalist has got a large sum of money to run the paper. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam has followed suit and is taking steps to have a paper of its own while the Punjab Government has already a subsidised organ "the Afghan" if we remember aright. We suggest that the other Governments also should possess organs of their own and we respectfully commend the suggestion to the attention of the Madras Government. Sir Arthur Lawley can do no better than request Diwan Bahadur Karunakara Menon, editor of the Indian Patriot, to take the necessary steps and place at his disposal say Rs. 75,000 for the purpose. In the case of this presidency the paper should be polyglot for obvious reasons. The Diwan Bahadur is a Malayalam Scholar and can take charge of the Malayalam columns himself. It will not be difficult to get capable assistants to look after the other columns.

The Member for Commerce and Industry on "Indian labour conditions.

9. The Hind of the 23rd February has the following:- "The outcry that was raised against the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark as Member for Commerce

and Industry makes that gentleman's pronouncments of somewhat special interest and it is becoming increasingly clear that in Mr. Clark the Government of India have secured an exceedingly able Member of Council. His speech at Jherriah which we published yesterday in our telegraphic columns is an able analysis, though perhaps a partial one, of Indian labour conditions. . . . . . . The differntiation of characteristics which Mr. Clark pointed out between the Indian labourer and his Western brother was that 'Indian labourers are neither fully weaned from their rural and agrarian habits of life nor inured to the streneous monotony of sustained industrial activity.' This remark shows true insight. Mr. Clark might, perhaps, have added that the difficulty is not the dearness of labour but its scarcity. . . . . . . A period of agricultural depression may throw rural workers out of employment but the worker will never think of going elsewhere or to any other employment. In many of the trades requiring a certain degree of training and skill the want of proper contact between demand and supply leads to inactivity and the loss to production is exceedingly great. It would be an interesting question to consider how far the system of labour exchanges is practicable in India. The experiment which has been made in England- a year of which has now been completed - has been an unqualified success and bids fair to constitute one of the chief titles to gratitude from posterity of the present Liberal Government. It ought to form a subject for consideration if a tentative introduction of the system with local modification of course, cannot be made in some of the chief industrial centres. It is of course quite possible that the present condition of labour in India would render such a step premature, but as the aim of the labour exchanges is to promote mobility of labour it is at least likely that the experiment will be worth making and though it would

not do to be too sanguine the results to Indian industry may prove extremely beneficial".

(k) General.

Development of the Indian industries.

18. The Swadesamitran, of the 17th February quotes the Hon'ble Mr. Douis, the Financial Commissioner for the United Provinces to have stated that in the present condition of India not only the capital of foreigners but even their knowledge and experience were quite necessary for the development of the Indian industries and remarks:-- "We have to admit that this is true in a way and we know that even Japan depended only on foreign capital and foreign intelligence till she was able to work her industries herself. But in the case of Japan the foreigners who settled there were subordinate to the Japanese as the latter were an independent nation and again the Japanese were in a position to dispense with the services of these foreigners the moment they were able to manage the industries. The conditions are different in India. The foreigners who lay out the capital are the masters and the Indians are subordinate to them. The foreign capitalists do not appoint Indians as Engineers, Managers, etc., in the different factories though it is possible to do so, and as no restrictions have been imposed by the Government on the extent of the business transacted by the foreigners in India, these compete in every industrial pursuit and thereby make it impossible for the Indians to improve their industries. However both the people and the Government have recently been actuated by a new spirit and the former are gradually coming forward successfully by a warding off the many obstacles in their way. The attempts now being made by the different Provincial Governments to help the growth of the industries of the land and the successful efforts made by men like Mr. Tata in this direction make us hope that better times are drawing upon India

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4th MARCH 1911.

No.10.of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I. Foreign Politics.

The Savarkar case.

1. The following article appears in the West Coast Reformer of the 2nd March:-- "The Hague Arbitration Court has decided the Savarkar case in favour of Great Britain and we publish in another column a summary of the judgment from which it will be seen we think that a very dispassionate view has been taken of the whole of the affair. However apart from opinions as to the legal value of the pronouncement, a matter for general satisfaction is the circumstance that Great Britain and France two leading powers availed themselves of the opportunity for promoting the advance of the great and wholesome principle of arbitration for the settlement of knotty and delicate international differences. For the sake of the true humanitarian movement it is to be hoped that other Powers will follow the admirable example of Great Britain and France."

The Cochin Argus, of the 4th March says:-- "We think the judgment of The Hague Tribunal as briefly telegraphed by Reuter cannot fail to give general satisfaction. ~~It clearly shows that the restoration of Savarkar give general satisfaction.~~ It clearly shows that the restoration of Savarkar to the Morea after his escape and recapture by a French Police officer was really no violation of French sovereignty and that his retention on board did not amount in the least to any violation of international

law or usage. The French Government we think will be quite as satisfied as Great Britain with the result of the trial for it disposes of in a peaceful manner a difficulty which had there been some want of tact on either side might have led to disagreeable and even serious complications. What must now be devoutly hoped for is that other Powers ~~whenever the occasion should unfortunately hoped for is that other Powers~~ whenever the occasion should unfortunately arise will refer their difficulties to The Hague with the same trust and readiness as were shown by Great Britain and France in the present case."

(k) General.

Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the Purchase of stores manufactured in India.

5. The United India and Native States of the 25th February, writes:-- "The Bombay Government have issued an important resolution drawing the attention of officers to the necessity of purchasing Indian articles in preference to those manufactured in Europe. When indents are forwarded to the India Office for large quantities of European stores they are scrutinized with a view to find out if equally good articles could not be had in India for the same price . . . . The action of the Bombay Government ought to disabuse those who might have been inclined to believe that our rulers are not sincerely anxious to promote our progress on industrial lines by all means at their command."

Indians in South Africa.

6. In a leading article on this subject, the Hindu of the 27th February, says:-- "It is with sincere gratification that the public in India will receive the information that has been published in clacutta that the Union Government in South Africa intend bringing in a Bill

& the industrial improvement of the country for its homes while they do not prattle about Swadeshi and things of that sort they are.

which would sweep away the galling distinction now made between Asiatic and other immigrants and set up uniform tests for admission. If this legislation is passed the Government would be redressing only one of the grievances of South African Indians and that in a fashion which may not completely satisfy the demands of the situation. But it may be surmised that this will go a great way in removing the racial bar, the existence of which has so long been a most fruitful source of indignation and protest. This glimmering of prudence is undoubtedly due to the firm, but long called for, step taken by the Government of India in announcing their intention to stop indentured immigration altogether from the 1st July next."

The murder of a head constable of the Criminal Investigation Department in Calcutta.

14. In referring to the recent murder of a head constable of the Criminal Investigation Department, Calcutta, the Madras Standard of the 25th February says:-- "The murder of a police head constable by unknown hands in Calcutta is regrettable and we believe that nothing definite can be said about it until the culprits are found out. It is not fair to call it the work of anarchists or terrorists and then to conclude that they still exist in Calcutta in formidable numbers. The murder may be one of private grudge or spite in which case no political motive can be attached to it............ It is wrong to suppose as the Englishman does that society does not assist the police in discovering these criminals.

The General ~~attitude of the Indian people towards.~~

~~police in discovering these criminals~~. The general attitude of the Indian people towards police methods has nothing to do with their attitude to the suppression of dangerous individuals whose delight is murder. We still hoep the Calcutta crime may be successfully traced to the proper authors and the guilty punished. In the meanwhile it is wrong to call it an anarchical outrage and to say that repressive measures ought not to be withdrawn from the province.

In a further article on this subject the Madras Standard of the 27th February, writes:-- "When the news of the foul murder of Sirish Chander Chakravarty was flashed from Calcutta we were not free from the apprehension that a political capital might be sought to be made out of this cowardly act. The Englishman began it with an earnest attempt to take a sober view, but ended with the suspicion that it mught be the work of the anarchists. The customary complaint that the people do not sympathise with the police and help them to detect these cases was trotted out again and a few bitter reflections on Indian society to which we have grown inured closed what, on the whole for an Anglo-Indian newspaper is a fair and modest criticism.What the Englishman has discreetly left unsaid, the Statesman and "Friend of India," has said in a most uncompromising way. . . . . "We are", says the Statesman, "precisely as we were in 1908 so far as political crime is concerned, and the burden is kept all through a long sermon exhorting the Government not to relax in its vigilance or attitude or to suspend the operation of measures for which the Indian press have been agitating. "There are many grounds for thinking", says the Statesman "That if the present salutary restraints are

removed the manufacture of "impatient idealists" armed with bombs and revolvers will be continued.". . . . . No body contended that the anarchist had given up his thoughtless revel in murder. We might as well say that the thief or a swindler has become a saint after the passing of the Indian Penal Code. But there is no doubt that this class of misguided and foolish people have receded into the unknown recesses of society, cowed down by a strong and unmistakeable Indian public opinion against the campaign of cold-blooded murder. For the sake of a few offending miscreants that the society as a whole should be punished by an act which retards every useful activity and that it should be perpetually kept in a state of suspended animation is a suggestion which is neither just nor expedient. We hope the clamour in the Anglo-Indian press will in no way influence the peaceful and sympathetic policy of the present head of the Indian Government."

The West Coast Spectator of the 1st March says:-- "The murder of head constable Chakravarthy of the Criminal Investigation Department at Calcutta is another proof, if proof is needed, of the fact that anarchy has established itself in land.. . . . . As we have pointed out on more occasions than one anarchical crimes will on no account accelerate the peaceful progress of our land but will in fact only retard its development. It is the duty of every Indian, therefore, to co-operate with the Government in the ~~duty~~ hunt after the monster that has risen its head up to bring discredit on the Indian people and to injure the interests of their land."

Lord Minto on the situation in India.

17. Referring to Lord Minto's reply to the address presented to him in London recently the South Indian Mail of the 27th February says:-- "It is very regrettable that Lord Minto who had best occasions to read the innermost heart of the people should entertain the idea that bomb has taken a firm foothold. He is reported to have again added that 'India will always he disposed to anarchical crimes. Anarchical plots exist and want careful watching.' But very contradictory to the above timid statement and approaching the light of truth and thoughtfulness he at once added that -- 'crimes thus organised are not symbolical of India.' Lord Minto seems to have laid stress on the opinion that the appearance of revolutionary acts and signs in India and the destructive of the Indian anarchists were all the outcome of individual sympathisers in Britain. We are sure of one fact that bomb and anarchy are imported from the West as they are thoroughly foreign to the ideals and traditions of the East. . . . . Repression in whatever manner it may be justified by the apologists has no elevating moral effect on the people and will not help the reclamation of misguided minds through the distrusted organs of public opinion. Individual crimes should be punished and prevented by individual courses and not by generalised repression."

The proposed Moslem University.

18. In commenting on the recent meeting held in Madras on behalf of the proposed Moslem University the Muhammadan of the 27th February, says:-- "A day Madras cannot boast if the day comes when there will be among us persons who will help us toiling helplessly forward. It will be duty done and to our satisfaction, if we can impress upon those that are about us the importance of a Moslem

University and importance that will bring to many a question affecting our well-being and prosperity. We ask our leaders to strike while the iron is hot."

The Wednesday Review, of the 1st March, writes:-- "One of the most welcome signs of Moslem awakening is the cry for a Moslem University. So far no definite scheme has as yet been promulgated by anybody responsible for the idea; but it has evidently caught on and money seems to be pouring in or promised as never before it has been for the cause of Moslem enlightenment. It is said that the University will be a loyal gift of the Indian Moselms to His Majesty King George when he visits India for his Coronation. No body could be more pleased than our august Sovereign that instead of looking upon western education as an exotic and revolting from it, the Moslem have now, at any rate, taken to it kindly and are prepared to pay for it. . . . . .. Provided of course, that the Moslem University trains the intellect and develops character to the requisite extent, it will have the support of the other communities. But if it is an attempt for securing official preferences on the strength of communal patriotism, it will provoke retaliation. Perhaps an Indian nationhood must pass through the travail of ceaseless communal sturggles and failures and if so we are only at the right end of it."

19. The Mysore Times of the 1st March writes as follows:-

Muhammadan activity and Hindus.

" Elsewhere is to be found an account of what our Muhammadan brethren have been doing for some time past for the advancement of their community. It will be evident the[…] that they are bent upon having institutions of their […] separated from the Hindus in every sphere of life[…]

- - - - - - What is the remedy for this fever of separatism. Fortunately for the country there are yet Muhammadans of high education and social status who are condemning the school of separatists in unmeasured langauge. These gentlemen and the Hindu leaders should lose no time in combining their efforts to counteract the mischief of the reactionary school. Conciliatory boards should be formed of the representatives of both the communities, in each important town of India to work there settling differences, abridging the breach and raising an edifice of unity and harmony. . . . . . . The Government is not without its share of responsibility in the matter. There were days when members of the ruling class were acting in the conviction that it is the sacred duty of Britain to unite all Indians into one, irrespective of caste or creed and build up an Indian nation. But to-day they take the diametrically opposed view and proclaim that there can be no identity of interests between the Hindus and the Moslems thus perpetuating the division. If the Government were to sternly discourage discourage all separatist movements the wretched disease would soon disappear. At present the danger is assuming fearful proportions every day."

The causes of unrest in India.

20. The Mysore Times of the 1st March observes:-- "Numerous have been the doctors that have attempted to diagnose the present disease of India known as the 'Unrest' and still more numerous and varied have been the causes and cures that they have suggested. . . . . . . An Indian resident in En[illegible]land, Mr. S.M.Mitra by name has also been trying his hand [illegible]aying bare the mystery in the columns of the Fortnigh[illegible] Review. . . . . . . He lays stress upon two main sourc[illegible] of Nationalist feeling: first the dual standard of the law-courts and secondly the unfortunate behaviour

of a section of the European community. In support of the first charge he quotes Sir Theodore Morrison, and in regard to the second he says:-- 'It is the arrogance of some Anglo-Indians that is at the root of all the trouble in India. . . . . . . Remove the bed rock and the fortress of sedition will crumble away of itself. . . . . . . The so-called administrative 'reforms' do not touch the masses, but the low European's kick touches the backs of the masses more than the European higher official classes can conceive. . . . .. Unrest is the consequence of racial hatred arising from the conduct of some members of the dominant race."

The Memorandum on the subject of official intercourse between European offices and Indian gentlemen.

21. In a leader on this subject the Hindu of the 3rd March remarks:-- "The Madras Government have issued a Government Order approving of a Memorandum prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Horne, President of the Board of Examiners, containing instructions on the subject of social and official intercourse between European officers and Indian gentlemen. The subject is not an easy one to handle and it is very uestionable how far written instructions will avail to promote cordiality and good understanding between young hot blooded Europeans and shrinking sensitive Indians. . . . . . . Notwithstanding the great care that has been taken to frame these instructions we cannot but think that certain phases of Indian life have not been correctly understood. They would nevertheless be very useful to young officers to enable them to feel their way towards cultivating friendly relations with the people. A perusal of these instructions would also be useful to Indian in general as they would thereby learn how some of their

habits and idiosyncracies are viewed by Englishmen who are engaged in the daily task of administration of the country.

The Indian Patriot of the 3rd March, observes:-- "An interesting memorandum has been published by the Government of Madras on the subject of 'social and official intercourse between European officers and Indian gentlemen,' the object being as is mentioned in it,'to ~~xxxxxxxx~~ instruct junior members of the Indian Civil Services and other officers new to the country as to the broad rules and principles which should govern social and official intercourse with Indians of all classes so that they may avoid on the one hand giving unintentional offence and on the other using misplaced, though well-intentioned over familiarity.' There is ample necessity for such a clear set of rules being earnestly laid to heart by the officers even other than junior officers and those new to the country. . .. . As instructions these are valuable but whether they are to be observed is a different matter."

The Madras Standard of the 4th March says: It is melancholy to observe that after nearly a centry of British rule in this country, a Vade Mecum enunciating the General principles regulating the social and official intercourse between European officials and Indian officials and non-officials should have been deemed necessary. . . . . . . The instructions given are intended for the guidance of every young non-Indian officer of the Indian Civil Service and of all other departments on his first arrival in India. But, in our opinion many of the instructions and the principles underlying them might be usefully commended to a great many senior officers of the Civil Service convenanted and uncovenanted and the non-official Europeans in this country. It is a good beginning which the Government of Madras has made a step

in the right direction, which, if successful, should serve, in the long run, to create a better understanding between the rulers and the ruled and bring about that harmony and confidence so essential to peaceful progress. . . . . . We sineerely hope with the Government of Madras that its well-directed efforts will be crowned with success and that soon harmony and confidence will take the place of any ill-will or distrust. It is felt by all that during the last few years the relation between the rulers and the ruled have greatly improved. Everything tends to a better understanding. co-operation and progress and the fresh attempt of the Government of Sir Arthur Lawley, we are sure would go to strengthen the improved relation between two communities on whose harmonious co-operation the future of this country depends.

Shyamji Krishnavarma and the autor of the libel on His Majesty the King.

23. The following article appears in the United India and Native States of the 6th March:-- "All classes and sections of the Indian community must have read with indigantion and humiliation and part played by that old miscreant, Shyamji Krishnavarma, in the circulation of that foul and cruel story concerning our King Emperor which has been thoroughly exposed, finally we hope in the English law Courts. It was stated in the course of the proceedings that it was the malevolent Krishnavarma who who introduced Mylius to the notorious James who is engaged in a violent anti-English Campaign in Paris. After he escaped to the French capital to avoid prosecution for his misdeeds it would have been more becoming of him to leave British and Indian affairs alone. But apparently that is not to be. It seems as if Indians are not to be the indignity and infamy attached to the sayings and of this mischievous old man. He has done all that

man can do to drag down the name of the Indians to the lowest depths of degradation and it is unfortunate that the English Government should be unable to proceed against him at a time when he is active in calculating his propaganda of crime and violence directed against the nation to whom he owes not a little and who notwithstanding their imperfections and blemishes are sincerely anxious to promote the true welfare of India. Indians of all shades of opinion should denounce and repudiate Krishnavarma who is doing a great dis-service to the land of his birth."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

The Police spies.

25. The Kistnapatrika, of the 14th February makes the following comments on police spies specially with reference to the Kistna district;-- "It is true that some work has been done in the Kistna district with reference to Swadeshism. There cannot but be difference of opinion whether this work is or is not constitutional. From a perusal of the report of the police, it may appear to be unconstitutional but in truth it is not. Everything that has been done here has been done openly and nothing has been done secretly or unconstitutionally. The Government have not denounced national education, Swadeshi movement reading rooms, night schools, Swadeshi stores, etc., as unconstitutional. Under such circumstances, we are at a loss to know why some people close their ears when the Kistna District is mentioned to them. It is probably due to the exaggerated reports of the

police and of the spies. It is needless to say that it is quite improper and dishonourable on the part of the police to pry into other's private affairs. They not only do this but they also watch carefully conversations between friends in clubs. If any police officer has gained admittance into a club as a member with a view to report on what happens in it is best to remove him. Police officers are not x to lay down that no Police officer should be admitted into clubs, No Police officer who has any self-respect will ever join a club. We ask Government how long they will continue to waste their money in maintaining an establishment of spies for watching the movements of persons who spend their time in doing good to others."

The Kistnapatrika of the 17th February, continues, to say as follows:-- "The people should know that Government is not responsible for the actions of Hindu spies. When European officers are in receipt of reports from their police subordinates, they will do well to send for the persons concerned and know the truth by personal enquiry. The innocent will thereby escape falling victims to the wrath of the authorities. We pray that the District Police Superintendents and District Collectors will evince greater interest in the matter and satisfy the people. As members of clubs, the Police officers, though they may be honourable, are likely to mistake innocent utterances for something worth reporting on to the higher authorities. It cannot but be admitted that it is guilty to give expression to disloyal utterances even in clubs. It is the duty of not only the Police officers but also the other members of the club to report on them.

But the Police officers are naturally bent upon finding fault with others, and this is the reason why the clubs in which Police Officers are members are deemed to be unsafe."

38. The Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 27th February says that facts show that the new Viceroy His Excellency Lord Hardinge is desirous of acting in accordance with sympathetic policy laid down by his good natured predecessor Lord Minto. As far instance Lord Hardinge has informed Natal that if the grievances of the people of India be not redressed the resolution approved of by His Excellency the Governor General in Council regarding the emigration of the people of India to South Africa will be enforced from the 1st July 1911.

Natal and the People of India.

MISCELLANEOUS

41. The Karmayagi of the 8th February publishes the following contribution.

"No fear".

(1) There is no fear, even though all the people in this world stand against (us).
There is no fear even though they think lowly of us and reproach us. There is no fear, even though we come to lead a life, begging for our meal.

There is no fear, even though we lose all the articles for which we have a desire.

(2) There is no fear even though the eyes of women, which breasts bound with stas, flash (on us)

There is no fear, even though our friends bring and put poison into our mouths.

There is no fear, even though weapons like a la[illegible] with raw flesh sticking on it, are brought (against us)

There is no fear, even though the sky above should break and fall down upon our heads.

C.SUBRAMANIA BHARATI.

The Sadhvi, of the 1st March, writes as follows:
It is of the highest importance to the social and political
The Hindus and Muhammaddans.

welfare of India, that the two important communities the Hindus and Muhammadans, that from the bulk of the Indian population should be on the best terms possible: and the history of the hatreds and jealousies between them, that led to war and bloodshed in the past should warn us against the danger of mutual ill-will and discord. But it is very regretable to notice that the trend of the situation at present is not to sink these differences but to augment and intensify them. The special rights and prilileges granted to the ~~Enlarged Councils~~ Scheme in the matter of election of representatives to the Enlarged Councils and undue favours othersise conferred upon them, have given rise to considerable discontent and heart burning among the Hindus. In these circumstances it ought to be the first duty of the Government that has the interests of all communities equally at heart to allow no room for such invidious distincitions and inequalities It is but right and just that disloyalty and sedition wherever found should be put down with a strong hand, but nothing can be more iniquitous than that a whole community should be punished for the sins of a wicked few. We hope the Government will intime come to realise the mischievous tendencies of its policy as it is fraught with great danger to the Government itself, for it will without doubt undermine the loyalty of its subjects.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11th MARCH 1911.

No.11 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES

I.Foreign Politics.

The South African Immigration Act.

1. In an article on this subject, the West Coast Reformer, of the 9th March, says:-" The South African Immigration Act comes into force at the beginning of next month. It is a measure of which doubtless the typical Africander is proud, but to us it looks like a deliberate outrage upon Christian civilisation. Its worst feature is to be found not so much in its letter as in its spirit. This letter is the spirit of arrogance, of domineering of a false sense of racial superiority. . . Put into blunt every day language, this is how the Act reads- "We want the Asiatic but he must come as a slave not as a citizen as a best of burden, not as a human being.

II.HOME ADMINISTRATION

(a) Police.

The Calcutta bomb outrage and the Police.

2. The Madras Standard, of the 8th March writes as follows: "The recent Calcutta seems to confirm the suspicion that an anarchist gang is yet undiscoverned in Calcutta.. .. .. We see that the Anglo-India press of Calcutta is inclined to believe that the Seditious Meetings Act should not be repealed. The Police it would appear, must have all the powers. But the Englishmen enters into a new line of Criticism and fights faults with the methods of the Criminal Investigation Department . . . The Englishman objects to the close secrecy which the police maintain as regards clues and give no facility to the public to aid them. Yet another charged against the Criminal Investigation Department is that their spies are drawn from the worst class of people in any country. Open detective work is one thing and

but in this respect the police have our sympathy. it is inconceivable That the dirty work of Espionage could be undertaken by a better class of people

espionage is quite another. The Englishman says that the "average police spy is a creature beneath contempt, very often deliberately selected from the ranks of criminals and paid on a scale which will not attract but the lowest class.' But if the Englishman could organise a brigade of high class spies, the undertaking is really worth an attempt. However, there is no doubt that the method of espionage now employed is beneath contempt and the police may never know how much they have lost through it. We hope these matters will be considered.".

The Hindupur shooting case.

4. In an article on this subject the Hindu of the 11th March, writes:-"The Hindupur shooting case in which Private Tubby was tried before His Lordship the Chief Justice in the Madras Criminal Sessions and was discharged is a lementable instance of a grave miscarriage of justice . 1.1. . We have nothing whatever to say against the discretion of exercised by the Chief Justice, as in any case it is very questionable whether the ends of justice would be met in a second trial. It is nevertheless a sickening sight that in a case in which a British armed soldier has done to death two unoffending Indians, he has been allowed to go scot-free. The extraordinary course which the case was/ partly at least, the cause of the ultimate result . . . . . .Had Mr.Morris done his plain duty as Magistrate in the first instance, by committing the accused to the Sessions on the prima facie case established by the proseqution evidence there would have been no ground for the pleas of ad miseri cordiam which was set up in the High Court by the accused which was probably not without its effect upon the minds of the jury. The result of the case and those features of it which we have noticed are,

in any case, such as to cause grave misgiving to all lovers of justice."

The Madras Standard of the 11th March says:-"The Hindupur murder trial in the Madras High Court has concluded and the accused has been acquitted. Three charges were brought against the accused and on one he was unanimously acquitted by the jury and on the other two by 6 to 3. It is noteworthy, however, that the Chief Justice in giving his charge to the jury, should have laid emphasis upon the fact that he was for acquitting the accused on the first count, while on the remaining counts, he was differently inclined. It is still more noteworthy that after the jury had given their verdict of not guilty on the last two charges in the proportion of 6 to 3. His Lordship stil felt obliged to express his complete dissent although he discharged the accused. If the Government feel the moral force of the Chief Justice's dissent they may refer the case to a Full Bench, as that would probably give better satisfaction to all concerned in this case, which has excited much interest throughout India."

The Indian Patriot of the 11th March remarks:-"The form in which the case came before the High Court was none to satisfactory though even as it was there could be no reasonable doubt as to the accused having acted rashly and negliegently . . Having admitted the deed, he could escape responsibility only by showing justification. His statement shows no justification and there was no evidence adduced by him to prove justification. His motive for the crime has, therefore, to be conjectured.but what is open for other people to conjecture is no defence which could prevail with the jury. Yet six of them were prepared to acquit him. The Chief Justice did not agree with them; and his opinion and that of the rest of the jury who was for conviction sow that the case even as it was put up could not have failed in the manner that the District Magistrate thought that it should

fail. It is, however, to be regretted that it did not receive better attention at the early stage when the memory of the people concerned was fresh and when it would have been quite possible to get at every necessary evidence. After ten months it is not easy even to refresh memory. The fault surely lay somewhere, and it ought to be spotted in public interests."

Emigration to Natal.

The Wednesday Review of the 8th March says:-"It is announced that the Natal slave dealers are sending out ninety agents to purchase coolies for carrying on their nefarious trade with their help and their co-operation. The Government of India having prohibited emigration from the 1st July next the attempt of the Natal Authorities to render its effect nugatory for sometime atleast by the improtation of as large as number of coolies as possible is all the more audacious . . . . The Government of India are aware of the strong feeling that exists on this question and they owe it to themselves and the people they govern that they do not permit the Natal employers to circumvent their decision by letting lose so many as 90 agents to hoodwink and decieve the coolies by promises which they never can keep. They could not have anticipated when their decision was arrived at early in January that such a step would be contemplated by Natal and it would not be too early if the Government prevented emigration even by the next steamer. The scandal has certainly become too intolerable and Lord Hardinge ought to loose no time in teaching Natal the lession it pants for."

The Muhammadan of the 9th March, writes, "The indentured labour to Natal will be stopped in July next, and with it l[...] us expect that the honour of India and the Indians as su[...] of His Majesty will be saved from being treated as sl[...]

desperation and to suicide. . . . . When we hear of the arrival in India of agents from the planters in South Africa, undoubtedly well versed in the art of alluring and its necessary adjuncts and a well packed store lies to allure, we must be prepared to stop this nuisance and this menace to our dignity and national pride. . . . . . . /x for her immediate uplift and industrial development , are very urgently required here, at home. While the factory labour is deficient and the murmur for increased men is getting to be only too audible in our industrial concerns we have been neglecting to outflow that is draining our resources. While we have to face these difficulties at home we have been supplying other markets with labour. The legislation will come into force and will not doubt stop this degradation and this want.".

x. India has already been [illegible] six millions of unskilled sons whose services

The proposed action of the Government of Bengal to subsidize a vernacular paper.

The Madras Standard, of the 9th March, says:-"The Hon'ble Mr.Basu's motion, in the Imperial Legislative Council, to reduce the special grant, to the Govt. of Bengal by a sum of Rs.62,500 is, in effect, a resolution against the proposed action of the Bengal Government to subsidize a vernacular paper to be edited by Rai Bahadur Narendranath Sen, Mr.Basu pointed out the utter futility of the step and while sympathising with the object of the Bengal Government he rightly ~~un~~doubted if a subzidized paper would honestly criticise public measures when such criticism happended to be adverse to Government . .. . . . In this matter of subsidising

Secretary of State has sanctioned a step of this kind. From the questions in

the press, we do not know if the Parliament we find that t

matter was not known to the India Office Secretary. Th

and only lately the information seems to have been obtained b

of Mr.Montague does not show that the India Office h

grasp of the deviation from policy which the Benga

is making. As the example of the Bengal Govern

be followed in other provinces, the cumulativ

on the level of public life and criticism in India becomes a question of vital importance and we trust this subject will receive the public attention it deserves."

In writing on this subject, the Indian Patriot of the 9th March observes:-"A question has been asked in Parliament and a resolution moved in the Imperial Legislative Council in regard to the arrangement the Government of Bengal have made with the editor of the Indian Mirror to publish a vernacular newspaper. The arrangement is that the Government would take certain fixed number of copies of the paper for distribution throughout the country, paying the subscription for them . . -- But the opposite contention is that the principle of subsidising a public newspaper is wrong, that is demoralising that it will not really serve the purpose of the Government. A newspaper which is entirely or largely dependent on Government support cannot certainly have that independent character in public estimation which is ordinarily associated with the press. Its opinions must be discounted on the ground of its dependence on Government and in view of its helplessness to exist without such dependence.. -We have referred to Mr.Earle's explanation of the Governments' intention. . . . . The principle which is contended is that the State ought not to tamper with the independence of the press by paying a subsidy to it. It must be left entirely free and if Government wants to propagate its opinions it must do so through its own organs and not by means of a subsidised paper . . . . After all, the discussion in the Council shows such a great difference of opinion among the non-official members themselves that it gives the Government no certain guide . . . . The Government, is however right in saying that mere repression will not do but that education is essential for setting the popular mind

right. A more blameless ~~emethod~~ method may perhaps be discovered for effecting the purpose."

III LEGISLATION

The Indian Patriot of the 8th March has the following:"

The Calcutta bomb outrage and the Seditious Meetings Act.

The fatal opportuneness with which the bomb and the anarchist have made their appearence in Bengal, is we fear, an unfortunate precursor of anxious days for India. At a time the Seditious Meetings Act is engaging the attention of the public and we hope, the Government whether it may not be permitted to die as Lord Minto had no doubt intended it should die, the occurrence has supplied a convenient weapon to those who would advocate its retention . . . . .His Excellency will have to place the large opinion of the people on the one side the deliberate and persistent cry of the Anglo Indians press on the otherside and come to a conclusion. The people still believe that there is no necessity for the new forges upon their liberty and they feel the humiliation still . . Lord Hardinge will realise that no meetings were held no scurrilous speeches made to incite the wreth who shot a promising policemen. The crime happend to all appearences as it would have happened at any other time. By permitting ~~to~~ on the strength if such an occurence an unpopular legislation to remain in the statute book it may be doubted whether Government will be helping to clear the clouds which have begun to disperse."

The following ~~paper~~ appears in the West Coast Spectator of the 8th March:-The Hon'ble Babu Bupendranath Basu did well

THE PRESS ACT.

in withdrawing his amendment to the Press Act. In his speech withdrawing the amendment Mr.Basu said [illegible] been advised by his friends not to press it [illegible]

The recent anarchical outrages have pointed out that the wilder spirits have not completely settled down; and it is not desirable to embarass the authorities. Mr.Basu's attitude may be misunderstood by the anarchists. We cannot say that violent writing in the press has become a thing of the past and the section of the press indulging in this sort of writing is also likely to misunderstand the spirit underlying the amendment. We are glad therefore, that Mr.Basu unhesitatingly and prompltly withdrew his amendment. Of course he will bring it again when the distemper has passed away and then he can count upon the unqualified support of his countrymen."

VI.MISCELLANEOUS

The memorandum on official intercourse between European officers and Indian gentlemen.

In a leading article on the subject the Indian Patriot of the 7th March writes:-

"The circular issued by the Government of Madras to its officers as regards their social relation with the people is mainly confiened to the conduct which is expected of them. But it imposes a corresponding obligation on Indians themselves to be acquainted with the ways and susceptibilities of Europeans. Indeed, as pointed out by the Government a strict adherence to written rules of conduct will not meet all the difficulties of practical life Commonsense, patience, forbearance, a readiness to make allowance for drawbacks arising from ignorance or unintentional carelessness will be frequently needed to avoid giving or taking offence in respect of non-essentials. . . . . . . Instructions are intended to supply deficiencies arising from ignorance. Many officials are really ignorance of the conditions and gradations of life in this country and even with

the instructions before them they are apt to make mistakes. Long stay in the country and familiarity with the people will be needed to place them above the possibilities of such mistakes; and on one side or the other, a great deal of patience and forbearance will be needed to realise the aims of Government . . Now that personal intercourse and influence with the people are insisted on as an essential part of an official's usefulness, there can be no doubt that a gratifying change must result in the relations between officials and the people."

The Western Star, of the 7th March, says:- "As we have said, before much of the ill-feeling that prevails between Europeans and Indians arises primarily from misunderstanding and from carelessness on both sides of the feeling of others. Mr. Horne's pamphlet is calculated to remove much of the misunderstanding that exists, and to show European officials how best to avoid inflicting accidental slights on the Indians with whom they come in contact.

The Wednesday Review of the 8th March observes:-"We welcome the memorandum on the subject which the Madras Government have addressed to their officials . . . . The memorandum goes fully into the question and bears witness to the intimate acquaintance of the officer who drew it with the thoughts and feelings of Indians in respect of personal etiquette. However we may point out here one or two misconceptions which have crept into document but of course they are inevitable as the author is not a native of India. For instance it is pointed out in the memorandum that "unless on really familiar and specially friendly terms with an Indian gentleman or unless the visitor himself introduces the topic no reference should ever be made to the ladies of the family. The subject should [illegible] e co[illegible] ignored. We are not sure if the Indian [illegible] it as a piece of discourtesy or undue fam[illegible] friends has the kindness to inquire of th[illegible]

And

And again it is laid down that "refreshments must not ordinarily be offered to Indians, except those who, having been long in England, have adopted European habits, or to enlightned Muhammadan gentlemen who are known not to object. There is however no objection to the proferring of fruits to Indians generally nor of aerated waters to Indians who have received an English Education.' The division seems to be rather arbitrary. . . . . . It does not depend upon English education nor upon a protracted sojourn in England but it depends upon a spirit of reform and cosmopolitan sympathy which makes no distinction between race and race and does not object to a common table. These are not of course, grave matters which need to be discussed at great length we have referred to them here as they have found prominent mention in the memorandum before us and are thus likely to appear to be more important than they really are."

Insults to Indians by Europeans.

The Madras Standard of the 8th March remarks:-"In the Viceroy's Legislative Council yesterday, one of the interpellations put by His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan referred to the insult offered by a Military Officer to the Hon'ble Mr.Mir Allakaksh Khan of Sindh.-- We are glad that the Government have taken a serious view of the scandal and issued such orders as would make a recurrence of such incidents unlikely. Similar orders were in the past issued also and while they have had good effect in reducing offences of the kind occassional insults were yet reported. We hope the effect of the present order will be put to an end to the incidents in Railway travel which have caused the greatest amount of pain and indignation in this country."

The West Coast Reformer of the 9th March writes:-

"General satisfaction will be felt throughout the country at the early steps which are being taken in connection with the next session of the Indian National Congress . . .

The Next National Congress.

Meanwhile, in connection with the Presidentship of the ensuing session the name of Mr.Ramsay Macdonald is already being freely mentioned . . . . .Of course we have to be very discriminating in the selection of Englishmen. In the case of Mr.Macdonald his selection would, in nearly all respects be happy, for even among typical Anglo-Indians, it is conceded that Mr.Macdonald is not an English Extremist. - - - While sympathising with legitimate Indian aspirations he has never gone the length of fanatically denouncing as a class, his countrymen who live and labour in India, whether, as officials or non-officials. . . . . . .We ought to remember that there is even more work ahead of the Congress than all it has achieved during the quarter of a century it has been in existence. We have wrested from out quarter of a ~~century~~ rulers by constitutional agitation only a fraction of the political rights and privileges we are entitled to. A great many more essential reforms have to be secured and while it is true our representatives in the Supreme and Provincial legislative Councils are fighting valiantly to secure these further reforms, it is undeniable that their opportunities there are still seriously limited . . . . .. From the Congress platform there must go forth to the Government and to the British people the sure and certain voice of a nation, demanding the bare justice to which it is entitled, the fulfilment of the solemn pledges of three illustrious British Sovereigns."

The order of the Government of Bombay on the recent Moslem riots.

The Indian Patriot, of the 9th March remarks:-"The order of the Government of Bombay on the recent Moslem riots in that city that our correspondent wires to day is an appeal to the leading Muhammadans to rally to the side of law and order. With the anxious desire of the Government to permit every kind of religious demonstration they will be in entire sympathy. That the Bombay Government should have shown such large consideration in the face of deliberate insult that the lower class Muhammadans had offered is indeed, praise worthy ..... Intelligent men in that community will see, in the appeal contained in the order of the Government of Bombay, an opportunity to demonstrate their influence and good sense and by conducting themselves well, to assure the Government that they are capable of something more than asking for special concessions a sentiment which Sir George Clarke recently gave expression to."

The Madras Standard of the 11th March remarks:-" admit the offensive manner in which some people behave but it is wrong and even harmful to characterise the activities as "irreligious rascalities" . . . . cannot made sober by act of Parliament neither can the to observe more correct forms of religious duty by threa from authority. Mr.Edwards' strong words and police a we regret to say are little calculated to win the people reform. It is wholly left to the better classes of the Mosl community to influence the masses both by preaching and persuation to give up the somewhat incorrect and noisy method of celebratiing the Muharrum . . . . . . .The Government in the resolution have wisely asked the Moslem community to u

endeavours to prevent the mob from repeating the ~~ecesses~~ excesses of the past and to guarantee that they will not do anything that will lead to the breach of the public peace."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(b) Courts.

THE SAVARKAR TRIAL.

24 The Vrittanta Patrika of the 9th March after dealing at ~~lengh~~ length the history of the Savarkar case from the very beginning and the several points of fact and law connected with it, says, with reference to the decision of the Hague Tribunal that nothing remains now for Savarkar but to suffer the penalty of the law that he had so very deliberately infringed and it is bust jest and proper that he should so suffer as his conduct throughout was extremely lawless and inj to the best interests of the country.

In this connection the paper also refers to the rece anarchist outrage in Calcutta where a police official was s by a Bengali lad and remakrs as follows:- So long as this things prevails in this country the Government has no co but to bring into requisition the severest laws to put and crime. But it causes no little regret to us to see of such tender age are still being used for the ~~prepetrati~~ Perpetra dark and heinous crimes we earnestly advise the parents and guardians of young boys to take every precaution that their children and wards may not be caught in the snares of wicked plotters and made to commit such ghastly deeds as they will not do the least good to anybody but are only calculated to be extremely harmful to the political well being of the community.

The Desamata of the 1st March feels highly gratified to learn that Lord Hardinge the Governor General, went personally to see the place where students lived in the eastern part of Calcutta. If,

Lord Hrdinge and the students.

in ~~importance~~ India, wants to know the real state of affairs in any matter of importance, they should like His Excellency the Governor-General approach the people in person and by personal enquiry get first-hand information. The paper hopes that His Excellency will in like manner pay sudden and unexpected visits to the houses of the poor and of the cultivating classes and be personally informed of the grievances of the people in villages.

Referring to the political assassination of the head constable Chakravarthi of the Criminal Intelligence Department, Calcutta, the Andhrapatrika of the 4th March states

Political assassination.

that the anarchists are enemies not only to Government but to the country also. They have not yet known that outrageous acts of the kind referred to above have ~~neem~~ not been productive of any good in any country. This is, indeed time, ~~as~~ says the paper, ~~the~~ when Government is about to grant to Indians such privileges as they are found to deserve by their merit. If, at such a time such horrible acts are perpetrated how could the non-official members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council venture to ask Government to repeal repressive measures like the prevention of the Seditious Meetings Act? Supposing that they ask Government to repeal them would not their faces turn pale from a sense of sham if the Government were to bring to their rememberance the above shameful murder of the head constable? The paper earnestly wishes that such acts will be heard of no more in future and prays that His Excellency the

Viceroy will not, on account of this sad event, relax his zeal to carry out such reforms as will conduce to the welfare of His Majesty's Indian Subjects. The paper in conclusion appreciates the ardour and boldness with which the head constable discharged his duties to the State although his life was threatened many a time and hopes that Government will make some provision for his family.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

European officials and the Indians.

The Swadesamitran of the 4th March, makes the following observations on the memorandum issued by Mr.W.O.Horne regarding the way in which European officials should behave towards the Indians:- If those English officials who commit faults as a result of their not having understood the language and habits of the Indians will bear in mind the points noted in this memorandum many of these faults may be avoided and it will also help the growth of friendly relations between the two communities. We are glad that Mr.Horne has laid stress upon the fact that many of these officials spend all their leisure hours in mixing with their own countrymen and thus find no time to mix with the people and understand their character. Though the memorandum of Mr.Horne will thus be of much use in correcting those European officials who unwittingly commit faults, when dealing with the Indians we wonder of what avail it will be in the case of those of them who knowingly do so, considering the Indians to ~~the case of those of them who knowl to~~ be an inferior race and as such not deserving to be treated on equal terms. Then again the rules in this memorandum can be binding only on the English officials and not on those Englishmen who

have come out to India for purpose of trade. As a matter of fact, it is not the Civilian Officers, but the subordinate officials in the Military Department and the European merchants who treat the Indians with insolence. How can any rule framed by Government prevent these persons from acting as they do?

SAVARKAR.

After stating that it was decided that Savarkar should undergo the sentence of transportation for life pronounced upon him by the Bombay High Court the Desamata of the 1st March, remakrs that such is the fate of those who follow a course of evil conduct. It regrets that Savarkar whose patriotism was worthy of a better cause brought trouble to himself and his friends by falling into wrong ways. It hopes that young men who ~~has~~ have seen his fate will discriminate between right and wrong and not fall into bad company.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18th MARCH 1911.

No.12 of 1911.

GENERAL

The proposal of the Government of Bengal to subsidize a vernacular paper.

The Western Star, of the 14th March says:- "The subsidising of the Press besides being a most unliberal policy (a policy which when pursued by foreign Governments, if we recollect aright produced from the Liberal Party cries of the greatest indignation) is, we think, a policy foredoomed to failure. And for ~~the~~ this reason, in politics as in religion we are much what we are made by ~~reason in politics as in religion we are much what we are made by~~ circumstances rather than by reason . . . . . In politics too as in religion read only their own views, see only their own side of the question. Political meetings are meetings of one party alone no one holding views opposed to those of the party calling the meeting dare speak. This ~~bring~~ being so who is going to read the sober opinions that are to be published in the Mirror? We may take it that none but sober people will do so, and the object of the Government being to correct the views of the party opposed to it, we think the method adopted is a wrong one. We think that the first step to be taken is to advocate a more sober expression of opinion. If opinions are soberly expressed then there is a chance of the sounder arguments prevailing but how is a Government which tolerates a Limehouse speech to advocate temperance in expression of opinion?".

The following paragraph appears in the Madras Standrad of the 15th March under the heading "Our Curiosity Shop" The Madras Government thinks I suppose that the encouragement of one Telegu editor and one Tamil Editor here and there by

the confirming of some title or other is enough. But I ask, how will the Government of Bengal manufacture readers for this subsidised vernacular paper. The paper must be circulated free of cost and even then it is doubtful. Why not the Government issue a Press Communique as suggested by some members, print the same in the vernacular and circulate the same in the villages- This present policy of the Government is both fruitless and demoralising.".

Emigration to Natal.

9. In an article on this subject the Madras Standard, of the 15th March says: "Natal has failed to heed the words of warning of its friends and well-wishers and has sorely tried the patience of the Indian Government which after all, has stirred itself though late in the day to remove a blot on the civilisation of the West. But, what the Government has done would be undone, if, at this critical juncture it does not effectively check attempts of the planters to raise an enormous number of coolies in India before the 30th of June. Indifference now on the part of the Government will in effect defeat its own resolution . . . . . . The Government here can effectively help the cause of the coolies by issuing a note to the District Magistrates to see that the recruits understand exactly what they are doing when these misguided and misinformed people are produced before the Magistrates. If their eyes are opened to the miserable lot in store for them we are sure the blandishments of the recruiting agents will not go far. This at least, the Magistrates can legally do and the effect is bound to be wholesome."

The Indian Patriot of the 15th March remarks:-"News was received in Madras some time back that Natal planters

had sent ninety sardars to India to recruit coolies on a large scale before the 1st of July the date fixed by the Government of India to stop Indian emigation to Natal . . . . The attempt is deliberately to eavde the result of the Government of India's action by all possible means and to reduce as many Indians as possible to slavery. We hope that the Government of India to whome an appeal is addressed by the Indian South African League will not hesitate to prevent by every possible means poor ignorant coolies being inveigled into the net of the sirdars. No unfair advantage should be permitted to be taken of the ignorance or helplessness of these poor people and the public in Madras and in the recruiting districts have no less obligation to dissuade people from falling into the hands of the sirdars."

The Hindu of the 16th March observes - It is stated that the Natal planters have in addition to sending up the 70 maistries have also despatched an influential representative to India to persuade the Governemnt of India to give a further extension of time for recuiting labour. We are confident that the recognition of the injustice and cruel treatment meted out to Indians in Natal which underlie the recent action of the Government of India in prohibiting emigration to Natal after the 1st July would make them summarily reject this request of the Natal planters who have never in the past exhibited one-hundreth of this anxiety on behalf of their oppressed Indian fellow-men and fellow-British subjects."

The cost of trying political criminals.

The following appears in the Madras Standard of the 16th March :-"One of the burdens people have to bear in Bengal in the present unfavourable condition of the provincial finance is the heavy cost of trying persons charged with political

crime. The general impression is that exorbitant fees were paid by the Government to counsel engaged to prosecute and this is by no means justifiable especially in the straitened condition of the finance . . . . Mr. Duke explained that Government thought it their duty to spare no effort in the rigorous prosecution of political offences. They consider that the heavy cost paid is justified by the results and it was considered that the leading counsel were entitled to ask high fees for prosecuting in such cases, because they 'are exposed to considerable annoyance if not to actual risk' . . . . . The process might have been probably cheaper if resort had not been ~~ha~~ had to the special tribunal procedure. But the Government consider ~~th~~ that having regard to the advantages of the special tribunal, the additionl expenditure is justifiable. Of course it is possible to justify anything in times of danger and panic, but as the Government have observed that political crime has been practically extinguished they could have adopted a less costly process of law. . . . . Whatever may be the justification urged for this lavish expenditure the burden falls on the bulk of the innocent people and this consideration ought to have led to a more economic process."

Indians and the public service.

In referring to the resolution in the Imperial Council on this subject the Indian Patriot, of the 17th March says:-"While we must gratefully acknowledge the advance that Indians have made in most branches of the public service, the fact remains that the generous intentions of a past age have been given effect to in a most grudging and ungracious spirit . 1 . . The Madras Government at one time were definitely of opinion that only one-third

of the Civil Service of the Presidency need be recruited by competition in England, and that the rest of the appointments might be held by Indians. The opinion of the men on the spot, however, did not prevail, as other provinces were not so liberal and the Government of India and the Secretary of State were both conservative to the core then. In our opinion the most advantageous and practical course will be for the Government to freely admit Indians to those higher offices the duties of which they are qualified to perform."

State-aided journalism.

In a contributed article, published in the Madras Standard of the 18th March, under this heading, the following appears:-"The recent debate in the Imperial Legislative Council on the Hon'ble Mr.B.N-Basu's resolution on subsidised vernacular newspapers for India, though not exactly edifying had at least one good effect - that of throwing some much needed light on a subject that has for some time past agitated public opinion generally in India. The all but uniform dispproval of the new Government pilicy by the Press in India shows the advance journalism had made in this country . . . The crux of the position in brief, is to secure the services of uniformly level headed, cultured and well-informed journalists to take the subsidy and do service to Government in the newspaper line. While the moral influence of even these journalists cannot be great with their uncultured brethern, who are admittedly keen and prone to regard everybody connected with Government as part and parcel of Government itself, the very existence of these papers would be imperilled if death or change of proprietorship removed the men, who conduct them under the subsidy system . . . . Government could easily command good and able men to serve them and continuity of policy and views will alike be easily obtained through them. But sooner or later there are likely to be some difficulties even here for readjust-

ment of cherished and even inborn views to required conditions is a difficult matter after all and the chances are that friction would be inevitable as between matter Government and its servants in the newspaper line, which would carry its own condemnation of the policy. That shows the difficulties that beset the new path as indicated by the recent discussion in Council and it is impossible to read the debate without feeling that the authorities are off the right track in this business."

The Seditious Meetings Bill

The Indian Patriot of the 16th March writes:-"We confess to no small amount of surprise not only at the Seditious Meetings Act should be proposed to be renewed but that it should be sought to be placed permanently on the Statute Book . . . . The Government of India have apparently good and sufficient reason for the conclusion they have come to and have perhaps evidence in their possession not known to the public. The speech of the Hon'ble Mr.Jenkins of which a very brief summary alone is telegraphed to us to-day, shows that important changes are proposed in certain respects The presumption that every meeting of twenty persons is a public meeting is given up. And previous permission for holding meetings for the discussion of political subjects is also dispenced with. In other respects apparently no change is made. The attitude of the non-official opposition in the Council is very remarkable. The Hon'ble Mr.Ghokhale speaking for himself and his colleagues regretted the decision of the Government to re-enact the law and to place it permanently on the Statute Book . . . . To make the Act a

permanent part of the law of the country, is a quite exceptional departure which can be justified only on very exceptional and extraordinary grounds. We can only hope that such grounds will be shown to exist."

The Madras Standard of the 17th March observes:-"The most earnest expectations of the Indian public, who had been congratualting the Government and the country on the continued absence of any seditious recrudescence that there would be no need for repressive enactments have been frustrated by the introduction into the Viceroy's Council, of the modified Bill on the subject which is intended to be placed on the Indian Statute Book. . . . . The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins admitted that there had been a very great improvement in the general situation of the country and in justification of this statement what was temporary restriction should never be made permanent, and this is the most illogical and unjustifiable feature of the proposed bill. We must also object to the very vague and exaggerated impression that Mr.Jenkins' references to the seditious 'party' is likely to create . . . He always alluded to the as thought out of the 300 millions of the population something like ten or fifteen millions of them formed themselves into a party to subvert the British Government. If this description of the evil is fair, we have nothing to say as to the knowledge of the Government of India. Nobody wants to under-rate the danger or question the necessity for caution but no one, who has carefully watched the events of the past one year, the impression left is that Government are overdrawing the picture and arming themselves with weapons which, unfortunately scare the loyal and peaceful subjects. Having regad to the recent outrage in Calcutta, we should have been glad if the Bill had been made temporary for the additional period and its application limited

to Bengal only."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

Lord Minto on India

In commenting on the speech recently made by Lord Minto in the London, the Madras Standard of the 13th March says: "It is remarkably sane speech, is Lord Minto's and the lucid exposition of his policy and the generous tribute of praise paid to his colleagues and Lord Morley should give the quietus to the unfounded statements current in the Anglo-Indian Press . . . . As Lord Minto says the Reform measures were not expected to clear the country of the sinister and misguided few, and it will take some time before they open their eyes to the utter futility of their tactics. To improvise unpopular measures on their account and punish all indiscriminately is to rehabilitate the condemned and discredited few. But this aspect of the question would not be seen by the Anglo-Indian Press, not even the London Times. And it is against this kind of dead-wood that justice that Lord Minto set his face sternly, and it is not surprising that he was rewarded for it with the condemnation of the Anglo-Indian press of this country."

Offshoots of the Hindupur shooting case.

The Madras Standard of the 13th March, has the following: "In Connection with the Hindupur shooting case which has ended so sadly, we are glad to learn that one of the Honourable Members of the Legislatice Council is asking two questions in the Legislative Council Madras. One is about soldiers being allowed to carry ball cartridges to the danger of the unsuspecting passengers. This ought to be put an end to, and on no accounts should they be left with

cartridges to go among the common people. . . . . The other question is about compensating the families of the victims of the tragedy both killed and wounded. This is a just and humane act and we sincerely hope that the geneous government of Madras will order the payment of suitable compensation to them. Of course , no compensation would assurage the horror of the deed. But in consideration of the suffering families and the victims of the tragedy they should be adequately compensated and if possible paid from Military funds. If the soldiers of the same regiment were induced to collect small subscriptions towards this, it would a generous and equitable act. It would show also that the comrades of the man who was instrumental to the present evil feel for the victims and we should be glad if the Military officers take the lead in this."

The proposed Moslem University.

The Muhammadan of the 13th March, writes:-"We are informed that His Highness the Aga Khan together with Their Highness of Bhopal, Rampur and ~~and~~ Muhammadabad will wait upon His Majesty the King to grant charter to the Moslem University. It is indeed a laudable move and it ought to command the admiration of the world and that Muhammadan Royal lady is so devoted and is so efficiently working for the cause of her country and community, and we hope His Gracious Majesty will, with the genuine interest he is taking in Indian affairs be pleased to grant a charter to the Moslem University. This University will neither be a sectarian nor a denominational institution, in any sense which will sink of illiberalism."

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION

(b) Courts.

The Hindupur Shooting Case.

In commenting on the decision of the Madras High Court in the Hindupur Shooting case the "Hindu Nesan" says of the 13th March: No one, who has observed the conduct of this case from the beginning to the end, can refrain from expressing his surprise at the conclusion which is quite contrary to the expectation of the people. It is really regrettable that a British soldier who has been, whether voluntarily or unwittingly the cause of the death of two innocent Indians should be allowed to go scotfree. We hope the action Mr.Morris the District Magistrate of Bellary, which was the primary cause of the acquittal of the accused in this case will receive the attention of Government.

The Swadesamithran of the 14th March observes as follows: Though we do not question the legality of the decision of the Chief Justice in this case, we have to express our regret at the way in which it has ended. At the very outset Mr.Morris the District Magistrate of Bellary, was not justified in having let off Private Tubby relying upon his ~~revision~~ version that he fired the shots in self-defence. It was on account of this that the Government had to get him re-arrested and to move the High Court to order of his retrial. All this caused much delay and resulted in Private Tubby remaining in jail for nearly six months. This fact was made much of by the accused in the recent trial and he said that if it were England he would not have been re-arrested at all. We have reason to think that the jury was moved by this fact mentioned by the accused, though they were warned against it by the Chief Justice. We therefore, hope that the Government will take notice of the conduct of Mr.Morris

which has caused all this trouble, and also of the fact that, if such cases occur freqnetly and the accused therein are acquitted it is bound to create a very bad impression on the minds of the people.

With reference to the Hindupur shooting case, the Sasilekha of the 11th March states that in the High Court although the accused was acquitted yet the Sessions Judge, and three of the jurors were of opinion that the accused wounded a person by firing his gun rashly and negligently. The paper regrets that this case only goes to enhance the bad reputation already earned by soldirs in India. The paper suggests that the Government and the Military authorities should strictly order that no soldier should go about the country with his gun and while out on hunting he should be placed under the direct control of a high officer. It prays that some such step may be taken to save the lives of the subjects and the honour of the soldiers.

The Desamata of the 15th March refers to the Hindupur shooting case and states that the act of the accused being very heinous and the Sessions Judge not having agreed with the verdict of the jury the Government will do well to order a retrial of the case if they find any ground for it. The opinion is prevalent among some classes of the Indians that when a European is accused of causing hurt to an Indian, a European jury is empannelled and justice is not done. And so the Government should do their best to prevent the further spread of such opinion. The paper says that it is far from ~~from~~ its opinion that the Government are either unjust or partial for it will be plain even to the public from the

meanest understanding how anxious the Government are to do justice to the public from the interest they have evinced in this case. The Indians have unbounded faith in the British sense of justice. The paper hopes that Government would take steps to see that this faith is not disturbed.

The Moslem University

The Aftab-i-Dikhan of the 9th March in an article on the proposed Muhammadan University writes that all the Indian Mussalmans are highly pleased with this national movement and His Highness Aga Khan the respectable representative of the Muhammadan community has notwithstanding this indifferent health made up his mind to tour round India in order to collect subscriptions and he has already succeeded in collecting an enormous sum. The Aftab hopes that the Mussalmans will do their level best to collect 20 lakhs of rupees by the end of next October. This is a very happy coincidence that at a time when Muhammadans are busily engaged in raising subscriptions for the establishment of a University of their own. His Imperial Majesty has expressed his pleasure to visit India this year for the purpose of holding the Coronation Darbar. In the history of British Isles, this is the only instance of their King visiting India and travelling outside the continent of Europe. It has been customary with the Kings to grant privileges and concessions to their subjects should on such memorable occasions as those of their accession to the throne and their coronation and thus it will not be unfair on the part of the Indian subjects should they cherish a desire of receiving similar privileges on this auspicious occasion of the royal visit of our just and beneficent King Emperor. It is but natural that the loyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty expect to receive such a reward from their Soverign as is most

profitable to them and to their several generations, and at this time no reward is more priceless to them than the grant of a royal charter for the establishment of the Moslem Univerisity. The Muhammadan community wishes to perpetuate the memory of this royal visit by the establishment of an educational institution. It is hoped that His Imperail Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant the charter of the Mussalmans when an appeal is made to His Majesty on the Darbar occasion.

The proposed Moslem University.

The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan of the 15th March in its article on the proposed Moslem University, writes that at least thirty lakhs of rupees are required to meet the expenses in making the application for the charter and constitution of the said University and that up till now subscriptions have been raised up to that amount and that nearly one crore of rupees is required for the permanent establishment of the said University. The Imperial Government has recently sanctioned a grant of two lakhs of rupees for the Aligarh College and this is a happy omen for the success of the Moslem University. The Indian Muhammandans should tender their thanks befittingly to the Government for this royal grant. Though Government cannot for certain political reasons patronize the said university publicly, yet the said grant should be deemed to have been made solely for the benefit of the proposed University.

(h) Railways.

The objectionable conduct of Lieutenant Stevens.

The Aftab-i-Dakhan of the 9th March in bringing to ~~to~~ light the objectionable conduct of a Military Officer

named Lieutenant Stevens who, it is alleged lost his temper when found a respectable Muhammadan gentleman named the Hon'ble Mir Itah Bakhsh Khan Sahib of Talpur travelling in a first-class compartment, makes the following comments:- The said Lieutenant was greatly incenced at the sight of a black man in a first class compartment. He did not yield to reason, though the Railway authorities at the station tried to soothe his feelings. As he was quite intoxicated with his English pride all the Indians appeared to him as ignoble and wretched creatures. The Stationmaster directed the said Honourable gentleman not to leave his seat, but Lieutenant Stevens lost his temper to such an extent that he threatened to kill his fellow-traveller with a sword. The Honourable gentleman at last vacated the first class compartment and took his seat in the second class compartment and on alighting report the conduct of the said Lieutenant to the Commanding Karachi Brigade and the result is awaited. It is hoped that the Lieutenant will be brought to his senses in some way whereby others may take a lesson. The said venerable gentleman Mir Itah Bakhsh Khan of Talpur is a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The treatment which he received at the hands of the Lieutenant is very disgraceful and serves to create disaffection the results of which are more pernicious than those of sedition.

(k) GENERAL.

Expenditure in Government cases.

The Swadesamithran of the 13th March writes:- The Indian Daily News says that the fees paid to the Advocate-General in the Midnapore outrage case amount to 3 lakhs of rupees on the whole. When we see that, in this case the Advocate General has been paid this large sum in addition to his pay amounting nearly to Rs.48,000 for the period for which the case was conducted it is not at all

surprising that Government cases of this kind drag on for a long time. We ask Lord Hardinge whether it is just for the Government which has been pleading want of funds whenever the representative members of Legislative Councils demanded an expenditure for the public benefit to waste such large sums of money in these cases.

The Swadesamitran of the 14th March makes the following observations on the proposition brought forward by Pandit Madan Mhohan Malaviya in the Imperial Legislative Council recommending the levy of an imprt duty on foreign sugar: Though this proposition was not passed, we are glad to note that the condition of the sugar industry in India is now receiving the attention of the Government . Protective duties as such, have not yet been levied in India to safeguard here industries and there are numerous industries in this country which require such protection. Though the representative mambers in the Legislative Council may feel shy to talk about this now, we hope they will shake off this shyness in course of time and speak out boldly.

Protective duties in India.

The Bharatamata of the 15th March has a leader on the subject of the assassination of Mr.Chakravarthi, head constable, C.I.D.Calcutta, in which it says that India which was, from time immemorial famous for its loyalty to its kings, has, during the last 5 or 6 years, earned a bad reputation, owing to certain outrageous acts committed especially in Bengal. The rulers now treat the ruled with suspicion. Repressive measures have beem enacted. The outrageous acts of the anarchists have been productive of no good whatever. On the other hand, they brought in their train innumerable

Political outrages

troubles to the country. The people thought that these outrages on the life and property of others came to an end long ago, and so some of them ventured to ask Government to repeal the repressive laws. The paper regrets that now that another outrage has been prepetrated in Calcutta, the people have for the present to abandon all hopes of their repeal in the near future.

Subsidising the press.

With reference to the resent resolution of the Government of India to grant a subsidy of Rs.20,000 per annum to Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen, the editor of the "Indian Mirror" of Calcutta to start a vernacular newspaper in behalf of the Government, the Vokkaligara Patrika of the 15th March writes as follows: Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen is a man highly esteemed by the Government and people alike for the sobriety of his judgment and the fair and impartial view that he takes of the polical situation of the country. By far the highest duty that the editor of a newspaper has to fulfil is to instruct the popular mind with regard to the views of Government upon particular questions and its general policy and also to present to the Government the needs and wishes of people and we have no hesitation in saying that Rai Bahadur Narendranath Sen as done that to the best of his abilities with rare firmness and courage. The occasion for the granting of the subsidy is, without doubt, the prevalence of anarchy and sedition in the country and though the Press Act introduced by the Government Has to be considerable extent remedied the evil, still the Government feels the extreme necessity of having an organ of its own to fairly represent its attitude and views to the people in order to clear away any misgivings and misunderstanding.

that they might entertain with regard to the actions and policy of the Government. It is being said in several quarters that such a subsidised paper will serve no purpose of the people, but will be altogether subservient to the Government merely echoing its opinions and upholding the same to all lengths. But we do not think that it will be necessarily so, as much depends upon the personal character of the editor himself, his ability courage and loftiness of purpose. It must be remembered, however in this connection that there are no means at present to get at the real views of the Government on account of its inverterate habit of keeping everything close and secret and if the Indian press sometimes misunderstands them and distorts the Government has to thank itself. We need hardly say that so much overcaution exercised by Government in the expression of its views and feelings is extremely harmful to the interest of the Government itself and is not at all likely to inspite confidence in the people. The country will be watching with the keenest interest, the working of this new experiment of ~~subiding~~ subsidising newspapers and we trust that Rai Bahadur Narendra Nath Sen will bring to the conduct of the task he has undertaken the highest sense of responsibility and strict impartiality and that the dealings within him of the Government as well will be characterised by the plainest candour and sincereity.

Upon the same subject, the Veerakesari of the 1st. February observes as follows:- We are sincerely glad to see that the Government of India has resolved upon granting a subsidy to a vernacular newspaper with no less an object than to impart sound political education to the masses and cultivate in them right habits of thinking on social and political questio

of the day. The Governments of other provinces as well will do well to copy this example and give similar encouragement to the vernacular press.

Instructions to young Civilians by Mr.Horne.

The Swadeshabhimani, of the 10th March writes as follows:-The hearty approval of the Government of Madras to this publication makes it clear that the Government deems to be of the highest importance that perfect cordiality and sympathy should prevail in the relations between its own European officials and the people. The frequent exhibitions of temper displayed by young Englishmen in their intercourse with Indian gentlemen of position might lead us to the supposition that may have the firmest support of the Government but the present circular issued under the authority of the Government itself despels all such misgivings and proves that nothing can be further from truth. Though the instructions are meant primarily for European officials there is much in them that can be followed with advantage by the Indians as well to improve their own conduct in society. It should be remembered however, that mere rules of etiquette will not suffice to meet the situation, but that there should be real feeling cultivated on both sides that they are the subjects of the same British Empire having equal rights and privileges.

Memorandum on official intercourse between Europeans and Indians.

39, A leader in the Kerala Sanchari of the 8th March, referring to the memorandum issued by the Hon'ble Mr.Horne with the approval of the Madras Government regarding the way in which European officials should behave in their intercourse with the Indians remakrs that the memorandum will undoutedly

serve to enhance the cordiality between Europeans and Indians in India. As it contains many points of social customs and usages it will be very instructive even to non-official Europeans. All well-wishers of the two communities will surely welcome the hints in the memorandum with extreme pleasure. They will, if conscientiously followed, tend to ally the unrest in India, one potent cause of which is alleged to be uncourteous treatment accorded to Indians by some of the European officlas. Although there are some European officials who are good natured and who take pains to understand the social usages of the natives and like to mingle with them freely yet it must be said that there are others who netier know nor think it necessary to know anything about the social customs of the Indians. These easily misunderstand the ways of those Indians who are ignorant of the European etiquette and to such a memorandum will not fail to be a good eye-opener. Not only to Junior Civilians but also to Indians who have to deal with Europeans and who are not conversant with their ways this memorandum will prove to be of great help. There is an impression obtaining among the people that the Civilian officers are generally good and will in course of time turn good natured and win popularity. Not only Civilians but officers in the police, Salt, Akbari, Railway and Forest departments wittingly or unwittingly cause much offence and discontent by the treatment of their subordinates and natives generally and thus become responsible for the ill-repute of those departments. The article thinks that it is this class of officers who should take particular care to understand and observe the injunctions embodied in the memorandum.

The Malabari of the 8th March, the Manorama of the 10th March and the Keral Patrika of the 11th March also

publish leading articles warmly approving the action of the Madras Government in issuing the memorandum and wish that all parties will co-operate to enable Government to realise their object of creating mutual trust and respect between the rulers and the ruled and thus add to the well-being of all concerened.

Propriety of subsidising vernacular newspapers.

A leader in Kerala Patrika, of the 11th March in discussing the propritety of Government subsiding some newspapers for the purpose of creating healthy public opinions regarding the actions of Government, remakrs that although the step is not one of urgent necessity yet it cannot be criticised as unnnecessary as the Vernacular papers in some places habitually indulge in intemperate language when criticising the actions of Government and thus engender disaffection in the minds of the people. To prevent pernicious effect of such criticism it is necessary that papers explaining the objects of Government should be published for the people to know both sides of the question. There is much difference of opinion about this method of winning popular sympathy for Government. If the Government distribute the copies of these subsidised papers, gatis it may be prejudicial to the interests of other journals which is really unfair.

III. LEGISLATION.

The Hackney Carriages Bill.

41. The Swadesamitran of the 13th March approves of suggestion of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals that certain provisions should be added to the Hackney Carriages Bill, giving power to the Commissioner of Police to examine the condition of the animals used in these

in these carriages at any time and prescribing the limit to which the carriages could be loaded and says that it is also necessary to define the extent to which hand carts drawn by men and women may be loaded, laying down at the same time that these carts should be of a specific measurement.

Relations between Hindus and Mussalmans.

47. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 15th March writes a a very elaborate article on the high-handed treatment to which the Mussalmans of the Kashmir State are subjected in which the following occurs:-

The Hindu bretheren have trumped up false stories in support of the alleged cruel treatment of the Hindus at the hands of Mussalmans and hundred of Hindu newspapers and public speakers are continually poisoning the ears of the Hindus against the Mussalmans by narrating to them fictions relating to the enormities and ecesses committed by the Mussalmans. Lala Lajpat Rai and Sri Nehal Singh have said that the accounts of the Mussalman atrocities given in the histories of India are no doubt exaggerated. Mr.Justice Bhiniji Ranade in a meeting of the Social Conference held at Lucknow remarked:"India derived many benefits from the Mussalman Government. The Mussalman rulers had done their best to minimise the religious rigour of the Hindu religion" Raja Ram Mohan Rai, a famous Bengali leader in 1823 A.D. presented a memorial to the Sovereign of England in which it was pointed out that former rulers of India i.e.Mussalmans granted to their subjects all possible political privileges and equal rights without distinction of caste. Highest Civil and Military appointments were conferred upon Hindus. They were even appointed tutors to the Muhammadan princes" In modern ages Mr.Mittra in his article in the Fortnightly Review writes:-"I have spent the major portion of

my life in the Native State of Hyderabad. I have even now communications with Hindu and Mussalman friends in the said State and I can safely say that in this powerful State fraternity exists between Hindus and Mussalmans. A Hindu Magistrate is empowered to try a respectable Muhammadan just in the same way as a Mussalman Magistrate is empowered to try a Hindu. Of the four Subadars three are non-Muslims. In the army Hindus can obtain any appointment. The Prime Minister of Hyderabad is a Hindu nobleman the present Accountant-General is a Bengali Hindu and Advocate-General etc. are Hindus. In short, such is the treatment which the Hindu receive in the Muhammadan States. Now it remains to be seen what treatment the Mussalmans receive in the biggest Hindu State of Ka[illegible] The Mussalmans of that state do not enjoy equal politi[illegible] vileges with Hindus After the lapse of some consid[illegible] Muhammadan has been appointed as Governor of Jammu [illegible] of beef is strictly prohibited in Kashmir, and i[illegible] rable that the Secretary of State for India dec[illegible] fere in the internal affairs of a Native State [illegible] arliament Member had put a question about this matter. The reply of the Secretary of State is in no way satisfac[illegible]. The Imperial Government considered the memori[illegible] of the Mussalmans which was made by them against the [illegible]hibition of the cow-slaughter in a feudatory Stat[illegible] Bombay Presidency. It is not known why the Mahar[illegible] has allowed the feelings of 70 per cent of his s[illegible]cts [illegible] be wounded. The Maharaja has not only prevented the slaughter of cows, but has also forbidden the import of beef into his State. If such is the case, how can the Mussalmans perform the religious duty of sacrifice. Even in Hindu and Sikh States the Mussalman rights are very ruthlessly trampled upon. Two Hindu Chiefs are working for the abolition

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of Urudu by defending Hindi. It is hoped that the Imperial Government will grant the Mussalmans religious liberty. From the facts quoted those mussalmans should take a lesson who join the Hindus and the Singh National Songs in the Congress Pandal. The Mussalman subjects should respectfully represent their grievences of the Maharaja, who would it, it is hoped redress them. A Mussalman Sanskrit student was dismissed from a College. Indeed Mr.Malavya is trying to abolish the separate Electoral College for the Mussalmans yet the Mussalmans should regard the Hindus as their countrymen and should mix with them to such an extent as is necessary and under the protection of the British Government should enjoy liberty.

VI.MISCELLANEOUS

Social and official intercourse between European Officers and Indians.

The Deshabhimani of the 4th March publishes the follo leader in English: EVERYWHERE is the cry now raised that social and official relations between Europeans and Indians not what they used to be during the time of John Company or all events not all could be desired and those at the helm of affairs, both here and in English, lose no time in evincing anxious concern in the matter and in impressing upon the Europ officers and men out here the desirability nay, the utmost neces that exists in the interst both of the rulers and of the ruled for their endeavouring to know and to respect the habits feeli and modes of thought of all classes of Indians whom they come contact with and to bring about a more sympathetic and friendl relation and attitude towards them. It is well known to a our kind Emperor George the Fifth, when he left the Indi

after his gracious visit as Prince of Wales, was of the same impression and pleaded for more sympathy and that His Majesty's present resolution to revisit India and to be crowned as Emperor at Delhi is inspired with the same kind and generous impulse for which all India feels intensely graceful. Again, every act of Lord Morely and Lord Minto breathed the same spirit of whom Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge have so soon proved to be such worthy successors. Equally kind and solicitous for our feelings and welfare is our Governor, His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley the recollections of whose late visit to our district so full of happy and kindly feelings for his subjects high and low will be ever cherished with affectionate regard even by the humblest ryot. His Excellency's recent memorandum on the above subject well indicates how deep are his feelings on this all important matter and how anxious he is to see improvement made in this direction in all possible ways. We hope and trust that His Excellency's wholesome example will be followed by other Local Governments and that they will issue similar instructions to their own officers and see that they are faithfully carried out in the same sympathetic spirit."

Sectarian Universities.

50. The Sadhvi of the 16th March writes as follows: Now more than ten lakhs of rupees have been collected for the Moslem University and it is already a matter accomplisjed. If an attempt is made not only one but half a doxen Sectarian Hindu Universities may be established. They will all be useful to foster and develop sectarian spirit and to disintegrate the national forces of India. But they are necessary under the present conditions in India. The British Indian Universities are not as fair as the

British Universities. The number of failures in the University examinations is so appalling and the failed candidates became such combustibles that we are afraid that some day a spark cast by an incendiary may set the whole mass arise into an undesirable flame. It is to prevent such an unsatisfactory state of things that we advocate these Sectarian Universities. If the Government of India can be persuaded to examine the question carefully and prevail upon them to make Indian Universities as broad-minded and lineral as the English Universities then the attempt at establishing Sectarian Universities may safely be given up. We hope that His Excellency Lord Hardinge will kindly consider the question and find out a solution by which the unnecessary agitation in the matter may be stopped."

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(k) General.

5. The proposal to subsidise vernacular journal in Bengal.

The Malabar Herald of the 18th March, has the following:"We are unable to view in the same light the recent action of the Governments of Eastern Bengal and Assam in proposing to subsidize a section to give expression to their views and opinions and thus educate the ignorant masses to appreciate them. This is a novel experiment and the first of its kind in India . . . . . In the first place by subsidizing a newspaper the Government would be entering into open competition with private enterprise. . . . . . In the second place the action of a Government in subsidizing a particular section of the vernacular press is likely to be viewed the jealousy by the less fortunate editors who will always be on the watch to undo what is done by the Government . . . . Instead of subsidizing newspapers for disseminating correct information as to the intentions and measures of Government, it would be well, we think if the experiment is tried by means of Press Communiques and leaflets which will be less expensive and far more serviceable as media of information and instructions than a subsidized press."

x of vernacular press to create an organ of their own exclusively intended.

The United India and Native States of the 18th March says: "There is undoubtedly great need for the Government to take the public into their confidence in matters affecting their welfare and this object can be attained better by Government starting a per of its own under efficient supervision rather than by paying a subsidy to a newspaper conducted

by private individuals. We regret we feel bound to condemn the action of the Bengal Government which is scarecely consistent with the noblest tratiditions of British freedom and journalism. ~~We observe that the Hon'ble Mr.Earle who spoke on behalf of the Government of India defended the action of the Bengal Government which is scarecely consistent with the noblest traditions of British freedom and journalism.~~ We observe that the Hon'ble Mr.Earle Sir who spoke on behalf of the Government of India defended the action Sir Norman Baker's Government on the ground that in continental countries the practice of Government subsidizing private newsapers was not unknown. This line of defence cannot be condemned. Britain's rule in India is or ought to be based on English and not on continental models and one hardly expects a camparison between the English administration in India and the methods pursued in continental countries. We should rather say that the aim of our rulers should be to assimilate the spirit of the Government of this country with that of English Liberalism and not with continental methods."

Sir Norman Baker's Govt on the ground that in continental countries the practice of Govt subsidizing private newspapers was not unknown. This line of defence cannot

The South Indian Mail of the 20th March remarks:- "There are numerous ways of helping the press and making it a medium for diffusion of correct information if the Government officials will only appreciate it and utilise it. It is a mistake to think that the papers doggedly take one side alone and wilfully avoid the other side. If this situation of the matter is rightly understood, the Government will not waste money in creating a distinctly new organ and increase the bitterness of the difference. A policy of contempt or suspicition will not help the [illegible]use. Concilia-tion and faith must be considered the only [illegible] for peace and

progress. . . . . It will be bare truth to say that the newspapers are making the best exposition of the facts and views contained in them, giving praise where it is due and pointing out defects where they exist. We think Government can achieve the object of presenting the government views of things more effectively and gracefully by extensively adopting these measures then by subsidising a paper here and there. When any newspaper indulges in wilful and mischievous distortion of facts it cannot escape the elastic law of the Penal Code and the Press Act."

[Indians and the public service.]

7. Referring to the resolution brought forward at the Imperial Legislative Council meeting for the more extensive employment of Indians in the public service, the Madras Standard of the 20th March says: "The crux of the whole question lies elsewhere than in the spacious arguments of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. As Mr.Gokhale said, one of the fundamental conditions of the case is that the British Government must be not only progressive but continuously progressive. He would apply four tests-first what measure Government adopts for the improvement of the moral and material condition of the people; second whether the people are obtaining a larger share in local affairs; third whether the people are getting a larger voice in the ~~number~~ x deliberative assemblies & 4. whether the Indians are admitted in large number into the public service? These are the tests by which the progress of the Government can be judged. And, although the Government is not anxious to move in proportion to the sympathy expressed by it, still the admission of the just claims of the people and a willingness to consider them is a welcome change in the attitude from which by persistent representation by our representatives in the Council Chambers

much can be hoped for."

The Hindu of the 20th March remarks: "Apart from the question of the creation of additional districts and additional civilian appointments the claims of Indians in the Provincial Service for a larger number of higher appointments require reconsideration in view of the rapid progress in the social and political condition of the country since the time the Public Service Commission dealt with the subject and the proportion of one-sixth originally fixed could by no means be deemed adequeate in the present circumstances. It would be useful if our public bodies would take the matter up and formulate specific proposals in this behalf so as to assist the inquiry which the Government of India have undertaken."

The Indian Patriot of the 21st March writes:-"The case, as put by Mr.Subba Rao conclusively establishes Lord Lytton's observation about the promise uttered to the ear having been broken to the heart; and it further showns recurring reluctance in succeeding years to make amends for the breach of xxxxk faith as it has been called for which Lord Lytton expressed himselfx so plainly and aptly . . . . Offices above Collectorships and District Judgeships were removed from the category of those which Indians could hold and all other lower appointments were given an inferior designation. This has remained up to now and Mr.Subba Rao's survey of the histroy of the process cannot be very gratifying either to the pride of the rulers or to the expectation of the people.

Although in most other respects, Government can claim to have advanced in conferring benefits on the people in the matter of public service the tendency latterly has bee more ractionary than progressive. . . . . . It is not a very pleasing task for the representatives of the people to a

count appointments and show how few they hold. But counting and recounting have been provoked by the manner in which attempts have been made to dispose of our claims. The people will not be content merely with statistics which may tell either way. They will require solid results to be satisfied. It is after all gratifying to feel that we shall get the results we look for at the hands of the present Government of India who are far from thinking that the matter has been settled beyond revision either by the Public Service Commission or by Lord Curzon.

The West Coast Spectator of the 22nd March writes; "Mr.Subba Rao's resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council on the adminssion of Indians in the public service has had to be withdrawn owing to the favourable assurance given by the Government. Mr.Subba Rao's resolution did not come a moment too soon. There is a strong feeling in the country against the narrow scope at present allowed for the Indians and it has more than once been expressed by responsible bodies and politicians that the time has come for the unrestrained admission of Indians in the highrer services . l . . . . .
The cry about the dangers that lie in holding simultaneous Civil Service Examination in India is mere moonshine. . . .
The chief argument of the opposition is that residence for some time in England X returned and English born civilians. The objections were found so silly that the House of Commons once passed a resolution in favour simulutaneous examinations in India and England. We trust that the Government of India under Lord Hardinge who has already demonstrated that his sympathy with the Indian people is no mere lip-sympathy will remove the standing reproach against the Government which the Hon'ble Mr.Subba Rao sought to remove in his resolution,"

X is necessary to make the civilian perfect. Our reply to this is that large numbers of the prov. civil service who are better Admrs. than England

III. LEGISLATION

The Seditious Meetings and Press acts.

The following appears in the Malabar Herald for the 18th March: "The outbreak of political unrest in India has given the Imperial Government an opportunity to display an amount of originality, the latest specimen of which is amusing, if not rediculous. No doubt the Government are bound to employ all the means in their power to put down sedition and quell rebellion to constituted authorities. For this purpose they have introduced several represeive measures the most important of which are the Seditious Meetings Act and the Press Act the first to muzzle the tongue and the second, per- and the practical effect of these two enactments has to a large extent minimized the evil though they have not been successful in totally eradicating it. The question as to whether the former should retained in the Statute Book is now engagaing the attention of the Government of India. . . We all know that anarchy in Northern India is the outcome of the partition of Bengal and though there is a report that the Act sanctioning it will be modified we are inclined to think that there is no harmin allowing the Seditious Meetings Act to be in force till the root cause of the agitation is approached with a view to improve the situation."

The Seditious Meetings Act.

The West Coast Spectator, of the 18th March writes ; "It is very much to be regretted that, in spite of the united protests of the people and the indigeneous Indian press the Government of India has thought it necessary to place the Seditious Meetings Act permanently on the statute book. . . . . We have again and again pointed out in these columns that the situation in India has changed for the better. The political atmosphere is remarkably free, and the circumstances that necessitate the passing of the act no longer exists and we expected the Government of Lord Hardinge to repeal a measure which it need hardly be said is resented by the majority

of our country-men. . . . . We have had little hope of seeing the measure abandoned to for once the Government makes up its mind to cary out anything it is next to an impossibility to make it change its mind. Our only consolation therefore, is that some of the objectionable features have been dropped in the new Bill."

The Indian Patriot of the 20th March says:-"The highest authorities as the minute of dissent points out, have freely admitted that vast improvement has taken place in the general situation of the country. But not only no account is taken of this improvement but a law which was expressly passed as a temporary measure in view of a temporary evil, is now proposed to be made permanent. We believe most reasonable people will think this to be unreasonable and certainly not calculated to induce confidence in the public mind. We said a few months ago that the best way Lord Hardinge could begin was by letting the Seditious Meetings Act to lapse with a declaration of his determination, if necessary, to re-enact it at any time. . . . . . In any view the permanent character that is now sought to be given to the law is unjustifiable; for it can only mean that India should henceforth and for ever enjoy the most elementary freedom of the subject on conditions which are calculated to severely hamper that freedom. If the Government had contended that the law should be continued for yet another period, because of certain circumstances still prevailing in certain parts of the country we should have found it easy to agree to it. But this is not the position now."

The Hindu of the 21st March remarks:-"His Excellency said it was with regret that he was not able to accept the suggestions of a time Act - but he hoped that the new Act will

soon be regarded as a obsolete measure and that it may never be put to the test. When we know that enactments obsolete for over a century have been recently revived as in Lord Morley's words, part of the ordinary law of the country it is difficult to be persuaded of the wisdom of entrusting coercive and discretionary power in the hands of the executive as a permanent measure. We are, however glad that by the passing of the present Act the old notification extending the old Act to the Madras Presidency expires and His Excellency the Viceroy has stated his resolve not to renotify the Act to be put in force in this or any other Presidency-despite the refusal of the Madras Government to make a recommendation to that effect when asked to do so by a question put in Council by the Hon'ble Mr.T.V.Seshagiri Aiyar."

The Madras Standard of the 21st March observes:-" It is with no small humilitation and paid that we have to announce the fact that the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, as amended by the Select Committee, has been decided to be placed permanently on the Indian Statute Book. It is true that some of its obviously objectionable features have been removed. But the fact remains that it is an extraordinary piece of legislation offering a temptation to the executive and placing political and public activitiy in perpetual tremor of being mistaken and consequently restrained. . . . .It is also unfortunate that the transference of the Act to the Statute Book of the Indian Empire should have come before the historic occasion of the King-Emperor's visit, to the Dependency. The Act is not a credit to Indian loyalty, as our Indian Law Member would put it, but is a stain on the national character

a thing that will always remind us of unpleasant days that had better lain buried. In the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar 'laws like this Bill are a slur upon God and people and as a permanent addition to the statute book, it must ever be a source of pain and humilitation to us' which, we would add, so far-seeing a statesman as our Viceroy ought to have removed."

The Indian Patriot of the 21st March in a further article on this subect writes:- "We must confess that other parts of India may not accurately realise the state of things in Eastern Bengal for they have nothing similar among them. But other parts have reason to complain if they are also made to suffer for the since of Eastern Bengal. Even in Eastern Bengal, if it is as bad as it is represented will find an inducement in the Viceroy's appeal to restrain the violent spitits there and by restraining them, they be justifying the neelessness of the law even for the worst province can certainly claim exemption from it. . . . . There is not chance of the Act being repealed at any time. It will be consigned to the armoury from which it may be brought out when required. It is this that so strengthens the objection to it."

In commenting on the Hon'ble Mr.Ali Iman's speech on the Seditious Meetings' Bill the Indian Patriot of the 22nd March says:- "The popular objection is exactly to having weapons for which there is no present need lest the mere possession of them should tempt authority to use them ....

But it is widely recognised that power, in whatever hands it may be placed is apt to misued unless its use is restricted and regulated. Othersise why should a private citizen be entitled to claim damages from the Secretary of State for wrong acts done in the name of Government? Of course there are varying degrees of protection which the public may expect according to the authority in which the power of proten

x in India; and when such a province does not need the law, other provinces

is vested. Everybody will admit that the Government of India command a higher wisdom than local Governments and local Governments a higher wisdom than District Officers. And we quite admit that it is of very great advantage that in respect of this Act the Government of India will reserve responsiblity for themselves for extending the law or proclaiming any area under it."

The West Coast Spectator, of the 22nd March observes "The non-officials as a body were against giving permanent life to the measure and the Government would have shown better grace had their feelings been respected. Gentlemen, who opposed the measure, are not enemies of the Government nor are they in the least sympathetic to seditionists. In fact, they are livings protests against anarchy and sedition and their opposition to the measure was the outcome of a purely disinterested desire to further the intrests of the country. We have now to submit to the measure and our only consolation is that as we said the other day some of the objectionable features of the old Act are absent in the new. The Viceroy has, moreover promised not to utilise the Act at present."

The West Coast Reformer of the 23rd March writes: In spite of the strong and resolute opposition directed from both within and without the Imperial Legislative Council the Seditous Meetings Act has been permanently placed upon the Statute Book. To be sure the measure as amended is not nearly so objectionable as the original Act of 1907 but objectionable it still is and it must be a bitter disappointment to the whole country to find that one of the earliest of the more important legislative enactments of the Hardinge Viceroyalty should be a measure, odious for several good reasons to the great bulk of the loyal law abiding and well intentioned sections of the population. - - - -

As has been repeatedly pointed there is no sedition in India This itself ought to be a sufficient reason for there being no such act as the one in question. Martial law is never enforced in times of peace and why should there be a war like law when there is no need for it. . . . . Lord Hardinge has given us our first bitter pill of disappointment. It can now only be hoped that he himself will sooner or later be persuaded to undo what has been done."

The Cochin Argus of the 25th March writes:"It is a pity that men like Mr.Gokhale should go into hysterics over the puerile argument that the measure is a slur on the loyal and law-abiding. If this argument is to prevail it must be good bye to all precentive legislation . Such legislation is not at all intended for the law-abiding. - x. It is intended solely and exclusively for those who don't want to be law-abiding. . . . . . We had it on very high authority a few days ago that anarchisim in India has come to stay, The demagogue may protest as loudly as he likes against laws intended to prevent grave political crimes, but the responsible rulers do well in adopting the policy that prevention is better than cure. . . . After a little while the thin-skinned among the loyal and law-abiding will, we think, reconcile themselves to the situation. Indeed they will forget all about this law but the seditionist will remember it, and that will be a great factor in the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of a country, where when all is said and done a dash of oriental despotism is still greatly needed in the scheme of administration. Those who know India will thank Lord Hardinge's Government for bearing this in mind."

The Factory Act.

In an article on this subject, the Madras Standard of the 23rd March, remarks:-"The Factory Act, with its restriction of hours of working both for adults and children was passed in

in the Imperial Legislative Council, in spite of the popular objection raised against the principle of direct restriction of labour . . . . . . As we have observed the time for passing the Act is unfavourable and the condition of the Indian textile industry is not very encouraging. . . . . . . It is only hoped that the provisions of the Act will not hamper the progress of the mill industry in India and that they will be so worked that while securing to the labourers the concessions required the industrial progress of India will be kept up. It would have been well had some of the concessions to the workmen been obtained by the direct representation of the working classes themseves, by the formation of trade unions. Direct interference by the State without a definite complaint by the people for whom the Act is intended is apt to be misunderstood and has been and will be misunderstood. . . . Well the Government of India brought in a number of unpopular measures and thought they were opposed by the popular representatives they were in the end carried. Almost all the resolutions brought were also thrown out and the result could not but please the London Thunderer. But in India the question is being asked if the same success could not have been attained without the formality of a reformed Council."

The Factory Bill.

The Indian Patriot of the 23rd March writes:- "Anyhow the Government of India have deliberately passed the law, either because they are convinced that it is necessary or because the Home Government think so. In any event the opinion of the non-official members of the Council which is supported by the country at large and by important commercial bodies, stands against it; and that opinion cann

be discounted as being the opinion of interested ~~parties~~ parties of capitalists or millowners clearly; and the govt. has taken the responsibility upon itself of dis-regarding the entire weight of such opinion. One thing is proved by this, that the time has not yet come when Indian opinion can have

X a determining force in matters in respect of which opinion and interests in England are apt to be antagoni ic to it. --- Although for a time we may be content to watch the effect of the new Act, we may be sure that the effect will not be encouraging in its results to us and that discontent will be frequently felt. . . . .Not only a severe dislocation of industry but a severe dislocation of labour must follow in a short time . If they do the Government will have to book ~~ia~~ sharp to improve the situation unless they let things drift towards eventual ruin which is anticipated by those best acquainted with the conditions of the industry and with the causes which seriously affect is prosperity."

18. The South Indian Mail, of the 20th March says:

The proposed Moslem University.

Perhaps the most admirable accomplishment of a public man and leader of a vast community in modern times was attained by His Highness the Aga Khan during his romantic visit to India in connection with the Moslem University Scheme. . . . . . His influence over his community is quite marvellous and he easily acquired the moral and pecuniary support that he required for starting on his preliminary arrangements and encouraging himself about the future promise of the great project of which he and his comrades have set their hearts. . . . . The Nizam of Hyderabad who is the premier Prince in India and religious leader of Indian Moslems has not yet indicated his measure of support to the Univerisity Project and is probably awaiting to throw his weightly help to it after gauging its need. Nobles and notables of all grades are marching heartily to this goal of ambition; as for the

as for the masses an order of the priests to suscribe a rupee per head will result in a folow of fifty lakhs."

21 Politics for the masses.

In a leading article under this heading the Madras Standard of the 22nd March says: Some time ago the Hon'ble Mr.Gokhale recommended that one of the ways by which students and others could be prevented from adopting visionary or impracticable political nations would be to discuss sound politics with them....... Similarly the Indian masses must be taught political ideas on their correct form and they should not be shut up behind a political purdah and kept absolutely blind to any political light. We do not know if it is in pursuance of this idea that under the auspices of the Depressed Classes Mission Society in Poona Mr.H.D.Turnbull Professor of the Deccan College, recently delivered a lecture on some Indian political problems. In effect, at any rate it seems that he was doing an excellent service by propagating healthy ideas of political aims and duties and explaining the sound principles and problems underlying them. He began by giving an account of how the English came to rule over India and pointed out that it was by chance and not by design that they happen to do what after all is a high duty. . . He then proceeded to disillusion the public mind as regard fine theorie set up by the extreme politicians who consider that self Government in India is an early possibility. . . . . . . Mr.Turnbull did not say that the idea of self-Government was a sin for the people of India to entertain. In the fullness of time that would possibly come of itself but for the present or for a long time to come the idea was utterly impracticable . . . . Mr.Turnbull wound up his interesting and valuable lecture by alluding to the economic and educational possibilities of the people of India at present. .

Of course he admitted, there were mistakes and defects in the Government and they were being remedited as far as possible under the circumstances . . . . . . Lectures of this sort are very useful to the public and we have no doubt they will be appreciated by the masses and will enable them to think more rationally upon subjects whose exaggerated treatment and distorted conclusions have been greatly deplored. We must welcome the principle of such open discussion of political problems and believe that in free discussion there is greater safety that in sterms suppression of it. We should be glad if similar lectures are given to the students and others on a large scale everywhere."

"Our fellow subjects" or Our subjects.

The Madras Standard of the 22nd March writes as follows: "Commenting on Mr.Sinha's question on the use by certain Anglo-Indian papers of the expression our subjects in reference to the people of this country, our contemporary the Madras Times indulges in some plain speaking. . . . .-. It wants us to recognise the incontrovertible fact that there is a ruling race in India. . . . . The portion relating to the ruling class in India and all that reminds of what the Black Act agitators said in Calcutta when Lord Macaulay was a member of the Indian Government. They also said that they were ruling race men that elected the representatives to the House of Commons to which the East India Company was subject and therefore were above the authority of the Company's Government. We were under the impression that half a century might have effected some improvement in such ideas. There is atleast one on whom time and experience of the Indian people and all the Royal Proclamations have

have produced no change for the better. All the same, we always appreciate plain speaking. We are more for candour and less for humbug. And will our contemporary move more responsible quarters to make such a declaration? For, although our contemporary might claim to represent the governing race the latter may not choose to be represented by it."

VERNACULAR PAPERS

(k) General.

Indians in the public service.

The Swadesamitran of the 21st March writes:When the Hon'ble Mr.Subba Rao Pantulu spoke in the Viceroy's Legislative Council lately for the increased appointment of Indians to higher posts, one of the many reasons assigned by him in support of his resolution was very convincing. He said "You may execute gigantic works of irrigation; you may construct extensive railways; you may lighten the burden of taxation; you may deive out famine from this ancient country and being prosperity into it. But when the people's meanliness is decreased and their self-respect is wounded there will be no real contentment in this country and real co-operation with the Government is impossible." The British Government has conferred on the people of the country numerous benefits besides those referred to by the Hon'ble Mr.Subba Rao. Though for the last few years some persons have been madly commiting acts of anarchy and sedition the reason for the majority of the people of ~~this country benefits besides~~ maintaining their loyalty to the Government undiminished is their recognition of the benefits conferred on them by the Government. But there is no doubt that the manliness and self-respect of the Indians have been decreased by the Government showing a difference between

between them and the Englishmen in conferring higher appointments and thus slighting the Indians. It was stated in 1833 that there would be no Ruling class in India, to which admission might be refused to the Indians. Agreeably to this Queen Victoria in 1858 and Emperor Edward in 1908 said that no distinction would be made between Englishmen and Indians in the appointment of persons to the higher posts in India.

Up to the year 1886 when the Public Service Commission was appointed though the Indians got only a small portion of the higher posts they were placed in these appoints on an equal footing with Englishmen and were given the same pay. Till then there was no restriction that Indians should be appointed only to the Provincial Service with an inferior status and that Englishmen alone should be appointed to posts in the higher imperial Service. In those times men like the famous Professor Dr.P.C.Roy of the Presidency College in Calcutta would not have held a lower position in the Edcuational Department than that of an English youth who passed his examination recently. As in the Educational department so in all other departments, Indians are given inferior places while the higher appointments are conferred on Englishmen. Moreover there was no restriction that Indians should not appear for the competitive examinations by which Englishmen should be appointed to higher posts. By the Government has now thrown the Indians permanently into a lower position, after stating that their rights would be secured. There is no doubt that the Provincial Civil Service is a disgrace to the Indians. Mr.Gokhale's statement that the status of the Indians in Government service has been lowered as a result of the recommendation of the Public Service Commission is true."

There has been a vast change in the condition of the Indians within the past 25 years. The number of Indians who have received higher education in the country has increased.

Many have gone to England other foreign countries for education and have come back. Who can say that the representative members who have been appointed in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils are wanting in ability? None can assert that the Indians have failed in any way of the rights conferred on them experimentally. They have also stood the test of appointment to the Executive Council and earned a good name. When the Indians have within the past years been improving in efficiency how is it possible to keep them in the lower position? Unless the Indians are given high offices and perform responsible executive duties how is it possible for them to be qualified for such work? Although it is now 150 years since the establishment of the British rule in India no Indian has as yet distinguished himself like Englishmen, as a statesman, a warrior a scientist or a scholar. There were many such famous men in India before the establishment of the British Rule. It cannot be said that the absence of such men now is due to a sudden fall in the nature and character of the Indians. As observed by the Hon'ble Mr.N. Subba Rao the method adopted by the Government in this matter has decreased the manliness of the people and wounded their self-respect.

III.LEGISLATION.

The Seditious Meetings Act.

28.The Swadesamitaran of the 17th March says:With reference to certain proposals of Mr.Jenkins in the Viceroy's Legislative Council some changes were made in the Seditious Meetings Act. Although these changes are important we regret to note that the Government, instead of abolishing this Act, has decided upon retaining it. with some modifications as a permanent Act in the Indian

Statute Book. Mr.Gokhale has given notice that he and his friends were sorry for this decision of Government, and that he would object to the chief rules and details of the Bill in the Select Committee. Even when the Government decided, some months back, during Lord Minto's stay at Simla, to extend the terms of this Act up to March 1911 our representative members objected to it strongly. There are many who hoped to see this Act repealed in March; and they will meet with disappointment now. As the Government has decided upon making this Act a permanent one we fear that the efforts of our representatives members against it, will be of no avail.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st APRIL 1911.

No. 14 of 1911.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

[Racial destinction in South Africa]

The Madras Standard, of the 31st March writes:"We regret to find that an element of racial distinction is intro-duced into the South African Affairs and what is more, directs legislative sanction is to be obtained to it. We believe that in the course of the whole controversy, the preferential treatment of the European settlers was implied and not directly maintained. The new Immigration Act is intended to shut out all undesirables , whether Indian or European and an education test is provided. But the present Indian settlers have been excluded. This a grievance and was not anticipated from the assurances given to us by the authorities. . . . ..-.. . . . The whole position is not a bit better or improved and the position of Indians is as unbearable as it ever was. We do not know where the promised improvement is to be seen. The Government of India and the Home Government are quite aware of the complaint and it is earnestly hoped that while securing fair advantages to European populations the position of the Indian settlers will be made peaceful and happy." (It is evidently) IInd para to be typed

The Hindu of the Ist April observes. writes
~~The Indian Patriot, of the 31st March observes:~~
~~The Hindu of the Ist April observes:-~~
"The new Bill is supposed to theory to remove the racial bar and make the conditions of entry into the Union equal to all alike. But the experience of Australia should warn us of the preferential way in which the immigration officers could work the language test so as to effectively prevent the entry of Asiatics altogether. The test is of drastic character and moreover no facilities would appear to have been made in the

Bill for the protection of those who may perversely or wrongly prohibited by the immigration officers. . . . . We know how in Australia the rabid anti-Asiatic feeling has so far gained ascendency that it has become impossible for even well-educated Indians to get entry with a view to permanently settle there. The fifty words test there is worked as is well-known in a singularly obnoxious fashion. The immigration officer has the power to test the intending immigrant in any European language and invariably, Indians educated in English, French and German though they may be will be set lessons in Russians or Greek. The provision preventing domicled Indians from freely proceeding from one province of the Union into another is a strangely illiberal piece of legislation which needs to be strongly protested against. It will work most harshly against the Indian commercial and trading community and disrupt family ties and commercial connections. For all that we know it might be a political move to effectively prevent leading Indians from going another province to take up the cause of their percecuted brethren."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The memorandum on official intercourse between European officers and Indian gentlemen.

The West Coast Spectator, of the 29th March in commenting on the memorandum recently issued, on the subject of official intercourse between Europeans and Indians says:

"We have in this connection, to offer some suggestions which deserve to be incorporated in the instructions already issued. There are some civilians, happily their number is small who have a tendency, to 'take up' sides in 'local politics' and to needlessly interfere with men and things to further the interest of the party or individuals whose cause they have taken up. . . . . The Government would do well therefore to issue instructions to civilians to abstain from identifying themselves with local politics and partisans. The young civilian must also

be asked to acquaint himself with the antecedents reputation and character of the men with whom he associateds. He would do well to enquire now and then, privately of course, whether his acquaintances and friends are trading upon his friendship with them.

India and the Imperial Defence Scheme.

In an article under the heading "Thin End of the Wedge" the Madras Standard, of the 30th March writes:- "The agitation to include India in the scheme of the Imperial Defence is gathering force. Certain Imperialists interested in the efficient upkeep of the navy started the idea of making India contribute 'adequate share' in maintaining an Indian Ocean fleet and the subject is receiving an increased attention in the British Press. . . . . . The debates on the Public Expenditure and the budget ought to convince a typo in Indian politics that the country cannot stand any permanent addition to its expenditure without an adequate repayment; and military and naval defence, is an unproductive item weighing heavily on the finance and causing an additional taxation, which not even the imperially inclined portion of our rulers will urge. As such this insane agitation that is being set up for saddling on the Indian Exchequor a heavy naval contribution is bound to meet with a strenuous opposition from this country. If India is the richest diadem in the British crown then it is worth keeping and it is obviously the duty of Great Britain to defend it without throwing the burden entirely on this country. In the coming conference it is true that India will be adequarely represented as assured by the Prime Minister by European Officials Military and Civil. But will an Indian Mr.Gokjale who will truly voice the opinion of the Indian people find a place in it? Let one or two of our Indian

~~Indian~~ Representatives be given the privilege of representing India in the Imperial Conference, then these Imperial naval experts who are so anxious to saddle India with fresh burdens in the name of the Empire will know ~~that~~ what they are about and how their proposals emanate from a stupendous ignorance of the present Indian conditions."

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VERNACULAR PAPERS para (12)

II.HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Hindupur Shooting Case

Referring to the Hindupur Shooting Case, the Kistnapatrika of the 17th March states that the Government should notice the Improper conduct of Mr.Morris in his preliminary enquiry of the case. It is certain that he exceeded his jurisdiction in acquitting the accused holding that he believed the words of the accused to be true. When the case was again referred to him by Government, he stated that in the open Court that the accused was innocent and that he committed him to the Sessions under the orders of the High Court. This, says the paper, is quite improper and deserves to be noticed by Government.

III.LEGISLATION.

Seditious Meetings Act.

The Kistnapatrika of the 24th March has a leader on the Seditious Meetings Act, in which it states that all educated Indians admit that certain alternations made in it made it less rigorous than before. But what the people take exception to is [illegible] its severity but its necessity in the present state of the [illegible]y. It was first enacted at a time when the country was [illegible]te of utter confusion. But it is now evident tha[illegible] [illegible]ditions of the country have changed for the better. [illegible]is change has been noted by the local Governments also.

The Governor of Bombay had declared that it was unnecessary to apply the provisions of the law to his Presidency. While such is the opinion of the rulers and the ruled, the paper is at a loss to know why the Act should re-enacted to the permanent dishonour of the people. Even without the existence of the Act on the Statute Book, His Excellency the Viceroy has power to prevent seditious meetings whenever he finds it necessary. Although the paper cannot say that the Act was not without its good results still it states with emphasis that the peace at present prevailing in the country solely due to the wisdom and good sense of the people.

Of the Fundamental rights of the subjects, the right to meet freely and speak is of greater importance than the right to have a free press. In this country where the freedom of the press have been curtailed there ought to be more freedom of speech in public assemblies. The paper states that for the last two years it has not come across even one instance of an unconstitutional meeting. Under such circumstances it is regrettable that Lord Hardinge should re-enact a repressive measure in the very beginning of his regime instead of repealing it.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8th APRIL 1911.

No. 15 OF 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES

I.FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Immigration Restrictions Bill.

The Wednesday Review, of the 5th April says: "The South African Union proposes to consolidate and amend the laws relating to restrictions upon immigration and has published a draft Bill which if passed, into law and the provisions strictly enforced will certainly make a Utopia of South Africa. Every undesirable element of humanity will be kept out and none but the blessed will pass its gates. But we suspect that such a glorious consummation is not in sight as the proposed measure is meant only exclude the Asiatic 'undesirables'. . . . . It is futile to expect the Colonials themselves to raise to the dignity of the citizens of a common and glorious Empire and realise what they owe to their fellow-subjects in other parts of it. They are determined not to and they are bent upon making South Africa their exclusive preserve and shut it against everybody who is likely to be a fair competitor in trade and commerce. As we said they are pursuing a policy of brazen selfishness impelled by economic fears and race hatred. But they cannot and ought not to have their own way. They are the spoilt children of the Empire but they can no longer be allowed to play their wicked pranks against others of His Majesty's subjects. With Lord Gladstone at South Africa and Mr.Harcourt at the Colonial Office we have a right to expect better treatment for our fellow-countrymen in the Colonies and we trust we shall not be disappointed Our duty in the matter is clear. The Indian Community in South Africa is as is its won't up and doing and we are bound to strength its hands by well-organised agitation here against

the Immigration Restrictions Bill."

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

Lord Courtney's questions on the methods of the Indian Police and the reply of the Secretary of State.

Referring to the question raised by Lord Courtney, in the House of Lords on the 16th March on cases of torture and extortion by the Police the Hindu of the 3rd April says: (1) to the cases of torture and extortion by the Police recorded in the latest annual reports of the Inspector General of Police in certain provinces resulting in more than one death of the tortured prisoners; 2) to the opportunities for such cruelties offered by the provisions of the existing law authorizing ~~for such cruelties offered by the provisions of the~~ Magistrates to remit untried prisoners for considerable periods of time to the custody of subordinate Policemen; and (3) to the practice so strongly condemned by the report of the recent Police Commission of the Police working for confessions in gross abuse of their powers. . . . . . It must have difficult for Lord Courtney to accept Lord Morley's apologia, that the abuses among the Police which have come to light were not so numbrous or so frequent considering the total population of India and the Police force who controlled them. At the same time Lord Morley would not apply to them the same standard which they would apply in England sitting at Quarter Sessions. Lord Morley, to quote his words, 'had no desire whatever to whitewash the administration of India in the matter of criminal investigation and said it was no business of his 'to white-wash any malpractices ' or 'to vindicate the Police,' But he apparently also deems it 'the business of the Secretary of State to place the position and the attempts for good of the Government of India in the best light in which those attempts were capable of being placed.'

He added that 'in this case he was well convinced that the attempts were sincere, were indefatigable and in the way of being successful'. But neither Lord Courtney nor the Indian public think that these efforts are in themselves sufficient and Lord Moreley was silent as to whether further efforts in the directions suggested by Lord Courtney would be made or considered."

The Indian Patriot of the 3rd April remarks:-"The administration of justice is closely connected with the work of the Police; and the nothing is more important in an administration than the exactness and purity with which justice is administered. The Police by their honesty uprightness and sense of duty can do much to help towads this end. And we have little doubt that a declaration by the Government of India of the principles and methods which they expect to be pursued in the investigation of cases will have a very great effect in keeping the Police strictly to their duty. Lord Morley, it seems to us, underestimated the value of such a declaration when he said that it was not necessary. In most cases of abuse which have been proved, the ruling motice of the Police is found to be to get a confession. . . . . If the value of a confession as against oneself is also modified by the law the Police will have less inducement to start an enquiry with efforts to get a confession. The Government of India may well consider this question in all its broad aspects. Confessions are frequently found to be withdrawn at the trial before the Sessions and in several cases the withdrawal is accompanied with allegations against the Police which where they are true show a very serious abuse of their power and opportunity by the Police. There is much to be carefully thought out and done by the Government of India. That being our view we are unable

accept Lord Morley's opinion that no new declaration is needed by the Government of India."

The Madras Standard of the 3rd April writes:"Lord Morley did his best with the information supplied to him from India. But the whole speech in reply to Lord Courtney is at best an appology with the reiteration of the assurance that everything possible is being done to check the abuse. He gave a historic treatment to the subject of torture when he said that it was not a special feature of the Indian Police only . . . . . . The closing utterances of Lord Morley is this debate are somewhat uncalled for. He was belabouring a dead horse when he began a gratuitious ~~uncalled for,~~ defence of the Government of India. Who, with any sense of responsibility or fairness in him would use the language implying that the Government of India did not condemn the abuse of force or condemn torture and pressure? They have always abhorred the practice and never left such instances without meting out the deserved punishement. But where was the necessity for this defence? And, when Lord Courtney indignantly replied 'I never suggested it,' Lord Morley pitched his speech in a different key. He said he had no desire to whitewash any malpractices - - It was no business of his to vindicate the Police. But, he said, it was the business of the Secretary of State to place the attempts for good in the best light in which those attempts were capable of being placed and doubtless all would agree withhim when says that the Government's attempts in this case were sincere, were indefatigable and in the way of being successful."

The Mysore Times of the 5th April writes:"His Lordship sought shelter under the usual official ~~practice~~ pretext but did not meet Lord Courtney's complaints regarding the illiteracy and general inferiority of the lower ranks of

Police Service. Nor did Lord Morley promise an earnest consideration of his questioner's suggestions for Police reform. But the Secretary of State, unlike the ordinary bureaucrat laid no claim for perfection. He concluded by saying that he had no desire to whitewash any malpractices -- it was no business of his to vindicate the Police; but it was the business of the Secretary of State to place the position and the attempts for good of the Government of India in the best light in which those attempts were capable of being placed and in this case he was well convinced that the attempts were sincere, indefatigable and the way of being successful.

The action of the Government of Eastern Bengal in the Khulna political gang case.

The Indian Patriot, of the 6th April in a leader under the heading "An experiment in clemancy" says: "The release of sixteen prisoners in the Khulna case at the instance of the Bengal Government has been described as an experiment in clemency; and we may give sufficient credit to Sir Edward Baker for political insight to justify us in thinking that the experiment will succeed. There is nothing very startling in the step taken by the Government. Under law as recently amended it is open to a court of law to let off first offenders without punishment binding them over to appear for sentence if called for. . . . . . The only question is what effect it will have on others who have taken to crime or been led into it by evil influence or example. Even as regards this we think the act of mercy, far from demoralising them it likely to stimulate them to good conduct. It is a mistake to suppose that any body will find in this act of mercy any trace of weakness. Such mercy as the Bengal Government have shown shows strength, not weakness. . . . . The fate of many a young man has left a severe lesson to political firebrands among youngsters; and this along with the striking instance of mercy shown by the Govern-

ment of Bengal, must materially help in process shown of steady return to law and order of which there are evident signs on the horizon. We may well wish success to Sir Edward Baker in his sincere attempt to conciliate Bengal. In spite of all the trouble and commotion through which Bengal has been passing Sir Edward Baker has never lost the esteen and confidence of the people. He has had to take very severe measures. even to prohibit meetings. But in all these he has commanded a certain measure of popular acquiescence which would not have been possible but for the absolute confidence of the people in his unstinted sympathy and regard for them."

The West Coast Reformer of the 6th April writes:

The subsiding of newspapers.

"The Subsidy arrangement is calculated in our opinion to create one danger which evidently the Government does not foresee. Newspapers which are now soberly conducted may possibly grow discontented and abandon their sobriety ~~conducted may possibly grow discontented and aband~~on therirealising ~~their~~ that despite their own loyalty they are neglected by the Government in order that toady journals may be the monopolists of Government in smiles and favours. Favouritism has always been and must always be a fertile source of discontent and whichever way we look at it, the policy which the Bengal Government is embarking upon is undoubtedly a policy which spells favourtism. For this reason no fair-minded Government can have the slightest justification for adopting such a policy. So far as the Government itself is concerned if it is determined to pursue such a policy there would be no difficulty in its doing so for -- we say it, with regert--it will always be easy to f s service newspaper that will gladly accept a subsid and writes to order. The point is that the toady pape

not come up to expectations in which event some other will have to be found. The more this sort of thing occurs the more will the Government lose in self-respect and the worse will it be for the cause of honourable and useful journalism in India."

The case against Private Tubby.

The Swadesamitran of the 5th April writes:As we expected questions were asked in the Madras Legislative Council regarding the case against Private Tubby, and answeres were given to them. We need not say that these anwers are quite unsatisfactory and not calculated to secure the welfare of the public. It seems that the Government did not attent to what the Crown Prosecutor said when this case was being heard in the High Court. The member who answered the question the on behalf of the Government, said that Tubby's carrying arms with him was not against the military rules, and that therefore there were no grounds for any further action in this matter. It is a wonder that the death caused to two innocent travellers and the wounding of a third man were considered by Government as a common occurrence. When asked whether any pecuniary help would be given to the relations of these persons who were thus injured without any reason, the Government said that this could not be done. If the Government remains unconcerned even in such matters of importance and answers the questions asked, without carrying for the welfare of the people, what is the use of asking questions in the Legislative Councisls.

The cost of trying political criminals.

The Sadhvi of the 1st April writes as follows:We are told by the Englishmen of Calcutta that so many as three lakhs of rupees were spent on fees paid to the counsel alone engaged on behalf of the prosecution. Bomb-throwing

has become too expensive a luxury and it must be admitted by all that it is too big an amount to be thrown away on the prosecution of bomb-throwers. Why not utilise the money for educational purposes to instruct the youth of the country in the ways of orderly conduct and good behaviour? It is the want of good instruction and healthy occupation that perverts the mind of the youth and makes it the devil's workshop. We hope the Government will realise the importance of this and spend the public monies more wisely hereafter.

(k) General

Europeans and Indians in high appointments.

The Swadesamitran of the 27th March writes:From the figures furnished by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in answer to the question of the Hon'ble Raja of Dighabatia in the Imperial Legislative Council it appeats that after the year 1903 there have been seven Europeans for every Indian, appointed to high posts on more than Rs.1000.

In the matter of conferring high posts on the Indians it is not correct to see in what proportion their number has increased. The only correct ways is to see how may Europeans have been appointed to these posts for every Indian so appointed. When these numbers are thus compared Lord Curzon's argument and his boast of the action of the British Government become useless. As the number of Europeans newly appointed within the past seven years is 443, while that of the Indians does not exceed 69, Lord Minto and Lord Morley are not free from fault in this matter. The appointment of Europeans to high posts has been increasing. Posts are newly created and to these Eurpoeans are appointed. This is justified by saying that qualified Indians are not available. Cannot the Indian youths be trained in

in European Countries and then appointed to these high offices? It has become the custom of the rulers to appoint Englishmen to some other posts also for example the posts in the Educational Department. They say that because the British rule has been established in India the administration should be carried out by Englishmen only and that the number of such Englishmen should not fall below what it is at present. If that is so to say that Indians will be appointed to high posts in larger numbers and that no distinction of race will be observed in this matter is only vain talk.

Subsidising the press.

The Veerakesari of 1st April writes as follows: The Government of India has hit upon probably the best plan of educating the masses by granting subsidies to the vernacular press which is no doubt one of the most potent influences that determine the mental activites of the people. Though the English education is daily spreading wider and wider the actual number that can read and appreciate the English papers is yet very small and thus only way to reach the minds of the masses through the vernacular papers. The vernacular papers are by no means doing their share of work as efficiently as they ought to and the one reason of that is lack of proper encouragement and funds. We are very grateful to the Government for having thought of this means of granting subsidies to the press to infuse spirit and vigour in them and we onlh wish that the Provincial Governments as well may copy this example and give annual grants-inaid to few vernacular papers in each Province just as they do in the case of educational institutions.

Indians to be appointed on a larger seale to high posts under Government.

A leader in Kerala Patrika of the 1st April referring to the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr.N.Subba Rao in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the employment on a larger scale of Indians to high posts under Government remarks that popular opinions in favour of the resolution has been astir for some time past. The spread of education in India has produced many qualified and competent Indians most of whom have shown better capabilities than Europeans appointed to posts other than those reserved for Civilians but which carry big salaries. The injustice of the system is self-evident; and it is to our advantage that Government have in a way admitted it. Another matter for complaint is the invidious distinction in point of pay of Europeans and Indians occupying the same kind of posts. This injustice is more patent in the Educational Department where the recently-introduced division of service into Imperial and Provincial has made a marked distinction between Europeans and Indians unknown in the department before. Indians possessing the same University qualification and having the same University training as the Europeans are employed only in the Provincial Service and destined to draw lower pay. The admission by Government that such treatment is not just, and that steps will ere long be devised to remedy the evil is, indeed, a matter for congratulation. The ~~admission by~~ Government have further concended the necessity of increasing the number of posts in the Provincial Service; and it is therefore to be hoped that some more posts will be thrown open to indigeneous talent. If Provincial Government also act in concert with the Government of Indiabetter results can be hoped for. If the existing grounds of complaints

are somehow reduced there will be a proportionate reduction in the want of confidence on the part of the people in Government.

A paragraph in the Kerala Sanchari of the 5th April also writes in the same strin on the subject.

III.LEGISLATION.

Seditious Meetings Act.

Referring to the Seditious Meetings Act, the Desamata, of the 29th March states that the permanent existence of the Act on the Indian Statute Book is a great hindrance to the freedom of the people. The paper says that although it has been re-enacted permanently, His Excellency the Governor General has promised not to utilise it at present and that this promise ought to be a source of satisfaction to the people.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15th APRIL 1911.

NO.16 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.FOREIGN POLITICS.

The South African Immigration Bill.

1.The following appears in the Madras Standard of the 12th April:"From the papers received from South African we see that the South African Immigration Bill has not at all given satisfaction to the Indians. . . . . . Mr.Smutts proposes to give theoretical equality in the Bill, but in administering the Act injustice will be perpetrated. For instance the clause about the education test is very uncertain. The language is not defined and what 'satisfaction' means is very doubtful. Indians immigrants will be left to the mercy of the Immigration officer. This is certainly unjust. Again the wives and minor children ofthe domiclied Indian's rights should be recognised in a more clear language. We note however that all these changes have been embodied subsequently and the reply given by the Under Secretary of State for Colonies in the House of Lords to Lord Ampthill maked this clear. We hope that sofar as the domiciled Indian is concerned there would be no more trouble. . . . . Though prejudice against Asiatics exists among the white population the Government should take care not to give statutory sanction to colour prejudice. This policy will not succeed and will give no real security to the white population. . . . . There should not be any restraint imposed on the domiciled Indians carrying on their various trades. It is also suggested as regards personal cleanliness and trade morality, ~~It is also suggested as regards personal cleanliness and~~ the required standard should be insisted on and Indians ought to adopt them. We observed in our last article that will be done. Altogether it seems that General Smutts and others have now realised that they should not perpetuate the dangerous

policy as regards Indians and we may rely that we have heard the last of the troubles of our fellow-citizens in South Africa.

II.HOME ADMINISTRATION.

Mr.Mackarness and the Indian Police.

The following appears in the Indian Patriot of the 10th April:"Mr.Frederick Mackarness has not yet done with the Police of India. Nor does he seem likely to keep silence in view of the confiscation of his pamphlet. We predicted long ago that he would persists and that victory would in the end be his. Lord Courtney's question in the House of Lords shows that the subject has received much larger attention since the confiscation of the pamphet; Lord Morley's reply does not seem to be particularly strong either as regards the facts or as regards arguments. Mr.Mackarness taking advantage of both, has addressed a latter to London newspapers pointing out the fallacies of Lord Morley's contention. He seizes the flaw in the Lord Morley's statement that 'confessions are only to be made in the prescence of a Magistrate and points that the policeman who has by fair or foul means obtained a confession from a suspect takes him before 'the nearest Magistrate and gets that Magistrate to record the confession after duly inquiring form the suspect whether the confession is voluntary. . . . Mr.Mackarness is quite right in contending that the Police should be left no inducement to get confessions. He thinks that if no confessions are admissible except those made to the Court trying the case, the Police will have no temptation to extort confessions. We are unable to give our unqualified assent to this. We fear it will not be always possible to make a distinction between confessions made to the Police

and those who made to the Magistrate. Few persons make voluntary confessions: and where a confession is voluntary it would not require any effort from the police to get it. The only sure remedy in our opionion would be not to place any reliance on confessions which can in the first instance be presumed to have been made to the Police. So long as the Police have an inducement to get confessions and this inducement will depend on the degree of importance attached to confessions methods may be expencted tobe employed which are condemned by right minded peopple. So far as an improved personnelcan be expected to introduce it there has been improvement, but the false methods of judgment remain as also the opportunities for employing such methods. We fear however, tthat even possible improvements will be slow if the Secretary of State persists in showing so much sensitiveness at criticism of the Police which certainly stands in need of criticism at least as much as any other department of administration. The recent attitude however is apt to create an unfortunate impression that cirticism of the Police resented."

(k) GENERAL.

Non-official majorities.

In writing under this heading, the West Coast Spectator of the 8th April says: When the authors of the Reform Scheme made provision for non official majorities it was their desire we presume that non-official opinion should prevail with the local Governments that these Governments should be broadbased on the people's will. In that way has this desire been carried out by the Government of Sir Arthur Lawley? We are constrained to state that the Local Government has ignored this expressed desire of Lords Morley and Minto and the principles that underlie it, reducing the non-official majority in this Council to

almost a Zero. This is what the public thinks; and this is a state of affairs one cannot bur survey with melancholy feelings. The provision for non-official majorities is the salt as it were of the Reform Scheme and have we not legitimate reason to complain and fell disappointed when this provision has become a dead letter? It is the duty of our leaders to rise queal to the occasion and prevail upon the Imperial Government to make better and stronger provision for the maintenance of real non-official majorities in Provincial Councisls."

Indians in South Africa.

8. In writing on this subject, the Madras Standard of the 10th April says: "The opinion in India is that labourers are so much wanted for the development of India that few can be spared to emigrate into the colonies. In any case we must keep the door open to some extent and remove the unreasonable disabilities. We are so far glad that the position of the domiciled Indians in South Africa will in future be made less irksome. We hope they will not have nay further complaint to make. As far further emigrants for which there seems to be much demand in South Africa we must stop the indentured terms by private contract. If the different parts of the British Empire should feel the bond of mutual sumpathy and if India's extent and importance as the cowning piece of the Empire are recognised then the disabilities imposed on the Indian Immigration should be removed. Till then the Empire will be one of imperfect union an ill-developed idea.

The Enlarged Councils.

In an article under this heading the Madras Standard of the 11th April writes-"It is generally admitted that the Enlarged Councils created in effect of the Reform Scheme have given

greater opportunities of discussing administrative questions and satisfying public wants. The tone and character of criticism too, have improved and though the majority of the resolutions moved failed to obtain official approval considerable moral strength has been acquired to the popular side of public questions. Nevertheless, there is to be seen some dissatisfaction in the people that the spirit of the Reform Scheme is not sufficiently recognised by the Government and popular opinions are not assimilated in the Government as readily as may be desired. - - - - The Reform Scheme was itself a spontaneous gift of the Government. Whether rightly or wrongly the people in this country have been considered to be deserving of have the same. The first years' experience has proved that the concessions made have been utilised in a manner worthy of approval. It remains for the Government of their own free will to remove the imperfections and defects in the rules of Council debate and in the policy of budget farming, so that in result the popular voice might find greater recognition than at present. We measure the success, of the Reform Scheme in the neneficial results according to the people. The official predominence is maintained in all the Councils and no popular opinion can prevail in the end by virtue of the vote. The moral effect of the discussion and the generus impulses of the Government alone will count and thus the ultimate responsibility of making the Reform Scheme a complete success depends on the Government. And, on the popular side we must take care of represent the public voice in a moderate reasonable way within the scope allowed fully expecting generaous treatment."

The Indian Patriot, of the 11th April says:"The Council Regulations must come in for amendment before long: and the time is up to seriously consider the amendments that are necessary to realise the fullest fruition of the hopes that

it is permissible to build up on the Councils Act. . . . . . .
In the meantime two points have to emphasised as the essence of the reform. One is that it must be made possible for the best men in the country to be returned to the Council, and the other that as intelligent and as extensive an electroate as possible under the circumstanees must be brought into existence. . . . . . Atthe last elections it was found that many of the best men in the country were not members of any electoral body and they could not therefore wither vote or stand for election. The result has been that it is not open to an electorate to return to the Council the best man that it can find but has to be content with returning those upon whom the makr has been put in virture of their memberships of a particular body. It is obvious that some of the most distinguished men in the country have by this cause been kept out of the Council and ther can be no doubt that if such men had been privilieged to a stand for election the efficienty of the Councils would have stood far higher. . . . . . The average ability of the new Council is certainly lower than that of the old so that new restrictions have not effected any improvement. The class of men elected under the old Act wereeven in respect of their position in the country and public life generally superior to their successors of the present day. This will not help the plea that without certain restrictions all sorts of men are apt to get into the Council. On the other hand it tells quite the other way, that it is best to leave absolute freedom toe elctorates themselves to elect anybody they like. If is far more importance in our view that the electorates should have this freedom thatn that they should be extensive although an extensive electorate will naturally draw into it a larger number of competent men."

The report of Mr.Cumming on emigrants who returned from Natal by the S.S.Unfuli.

In commenting on the report of the Protector of Emigrants Madras on those who returned from Natal by the Umfuli the Madras Standard of the 14th April Says: "Here is Mr.Cumming denying any ill-treatment as regards, at least, the coolies brought down by the Umfuli are concerned. Possibly our Protectors have been recording such official notes, as every batch arrived. Mr.Cumming has satisfied himself that these men are contented and comfortable. And so, in the light of this authoritative official statement of the Protector, we and the Government of India have to revise our ideas about the treatment and lost of the Indian indentured coolies in Natal. Evidently, then, it is the vicious Indian political agitator that has been spreading all such calumnies against the good planters of Natal and making these Indians martyrs. And the Government of India has perhaps in a weak moment given in to the persistent importunity of the Indian agitator. Does Mr.Cumming know that the 72 Sardars are the decoys sent by the planters who have held forthe heavy inducements to them to lure as many as of their unwary and innocent countrymen as possible? And what else could these coolied brought down by them and under their charge have replied to the official question put the Protector about the treatment received on the plantations: Does he not see that in the present circumstances when the inhuman treatment of the Natal planter is being condemned on all sides that the answer given by the Sardars and the coolies should have been coached up? Mr.Cummings' statement that they are all anxious to return to Natal which they will presumably do on fresh agreements before 30th June 1911 sounds almost like a challenge to the Government of India and the Indians here who have been agitating the question.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Miscarriage of justice.

15\. The Andhraprakasika of the 8th April states that the first Criminal Sessions of this year is memorable in the annals of the High Court for it brought to light the irresponsible and dangerous conduct of some of the police subordinates. No doubt there is abuse of authority in every department but in the Police Department such abuse does not appear to have any bounds. The unwise acts of the police subordinates sometimes lead to a very disastrous consequences. The case in which certain persons were charged with giving false evidence in the Korukupet murder case and tried before the Sessions Judge in the High Court is an instance in point. Two of the accused were convicted and sentenced and while the third was being tried Mr.Cunningham the Deputy Commissioner who entertained some suspicion in the matter sent for the records and after very careful scrutiny pointed out to the Court the humbug that was played by the police subordinates in the case. The third accused was discharged ~~by the police subordinates~~ and the charge against the fourth was withdrawn. The judge regretted the conviction of the first two accused and applied to Government for their release.

The paper says that the heads of departments usually cover the faults of their subordinates as far as possible. In this instance however, the Deputy Commissioner went out of the mamul and, carefully investigating the case brought to light facts which eventually to the acquittal and discharge of the accused. For this, Mr.Cunningham says the paper laid the people under a deep debt of gratitude. The paper, in conclusion prays that the Government will ere long take steps to find out and adopt ways and means by which the people will be enabled to

live happily under the guardianship of the Police Department whose business it is to protect the lives honour and property of the people.

(d) EDUCATION.

A grant of two lakhs by the Imperial Government to the Aligarh College.

16.The Qasim-ul-Akhbar of the 30th March writes that the Imperial Government has sanctioned the grant of two lakhs of rupees for the Aligarh College from the educational allotment of the current year's budget and observes that the Hindu press and the Congress organs are quite displeased with this and are of opinion that the grant is nothing but as a reward for the Muslim royalty to the British Raj but there are others who say that they cannot understand the motice of Government in giving preferment to a special institution. The Qasim, in conclusion says that the said grant is only an aid which has been given a to the Aligarh College of which it is fully deserving. Others private institutions colleges and schools receive the same aid from their Provincial Governments. All the advocates of education ought to be pleased with it and be grateful to the Government for the liberal aid which it offers to the educational institutions.

III.LEGISLATION.

The act for the prevention of seditious meetings.

19.In commenting upon the Act which has just been passed for the prevention of seditious meetings, the Vijaya Vikatan of the 5th April remarks:When Lord Minto made this act, he told us that it would be in force for a short time. But Lord Hardinge has now made it a permanent one. This act was originally passed about a hundred years ago and then it disappeared. It has now appeared against on account of the change in the nature of the times and it will not be cancelled

easily hereafter. Owing to the cursed anarchism hard laws such as the Regulation of 1818 have been brought into force. But there is no need for these now as there are already enough of laws to punish the wicked people.. What is the necessity for this Act when the police are ready to seize the people even if they open their mouths? In this world there are wicked as well as good men. No one will admit that it is right to seek for the means of putting down the good simply because the wicked have to be put down. But as the Members of Government and the Head are of opinion that the Act must remain in force we have also to accept it much against our will.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22nd APRIL 1911.

NO.17 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

(b) Courts.

The Howrah Gang case.

4. The Hindu of the 20th April writes:"The judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court in what is known as the Howrah gang case will serve, it is to be hoped, as an important eye-opener to the English public as to the true character of many of the so-called political cases in India the ruinous consequences of which are to be found in every phase of Indian life. His Lordship observed that the accused were alleged to be members of a vast conspiracy formed to subvert the British Government and the scheme was to recruit men, collect arms and to start Swadeshi shops. The last item has surely an element of pathos it. There was no overfact established by the evidence to constitute so serious an offence as that of waging war.

The Chief Justice in his admirable judgment has laid bare the grave deficiencies in the mode in which the case for the prosecution was launched and was carried through. The degree of hardship which a large number of the accused no less than thirty three who have now been acquitted have suffered in the long course of the investigation by the police and in the trial of the case the amount of the public time and public money which have been wasted in the process of blostering up the hollow case of the prosecution and the intrinsically worthless character of the evidence to sustain the serious charge against the large majority of those put up for trial x in parliament. . . . . It is high time that those who are really responsible for this grievous state of things should be brought to account and made to meet their deserts and the country restored to a period of tranquility and repose."

x Constitute a grave public scandal of which due ~~pub~~ notice will be taken, we trust

The Indian Patriot of the 21st April says: "The Government of India never did a wiser thing than when they provided for a special tribunal of the High Court for the trial of cases falling under the Special Crimes Act. In fact, it was this provision that reconciled the public to all the ~~manner~~ special features of the Act. It safeguarded the interests of the accused in a manner that nothing else could have done. A tribunal of three judges was deemed in every way superior to a single judge sitting with a jury; for a jury is not always exempt from the influences which sway the popular mind in times of political excitement and passion whereas three judges of the highest court sitting alone is bound to proceed with the utmost caution and strict adherence to the principles of evidence. . . . . . The special tribunal has answered the purpose of Government very well. All parties are able to accept its decisions without question; and no suspicious of injustice or unfairness can be entertained in any quarter. The police who prosecute cases will not be satisfied with the result of their labours and when they are not

careful in making up their case, they are bound to come in for rebuke and odium. . . . . . . The Howrah gang case, which is the latest to be tried has been decided in a manner in which though it cannot be very gratifying to the prosecution enhances the special tribunal's claim to the confidence of the public. . . . . . There can be no douht that the police took immense trouble in the case. They strained every nerve to bring the charge home to the accused. They put forth approvers they cited 450 witnesses. The result showns that all their troubles were misdirected and that they let off the real criminals and fastened themselves on men who they suspected but against whom they could not prove anything. It is a miserable collapse. . . . . The only judgment that can be passed on the police is that they failed from the first by taking the wrong track and persisting in it. It is a pity that the Bengal Government was not better served by the Police or better advised by its law officers. But it must bear the entire responsibility for the mistake it was led into. That responsibility is great and is not a whit diminished by the judgement of the highest court. There is now nothing more to be done. The Crime has become old the real culprits have not been caught those wrongly caught have been let off. If the trial of innocent men can have any effect on criminals it may be supposed to have done some good. Otherwise the net result is, in the words of the Englishman a schock to the prestige of the local Government."

The separation of Judicial and Executive functions.

12. The Indian Patriot of the 22nd April says; "The separation of judicial and executive functions has nothing in it of an exceptionally novel nature. That there should be one set of officers for administering justice and another set for doing executive duties, and that both these require training and temper of two different kinds cannot admit of any dispute. In England they are separate.

and in India where the dominating ideal of justice is the same as in England, and English methods have been freely introduced the main question for consideration is whether the administration of justice will be impaired by adopting the division of functions. . . . . A strong and powerful Government like that of India can very well maintain is power and authority without the questionable support of a combination of functions which in itself is admitted to be vicious. It is admitted that the combinations is productive of evil that it is apt to interfere with the proper administration of justice. If the Government of India are convinced of this, they need not wait for the further opinions of local Governments to give effect to its conviction. . . . . . . The Government of India must assume a definite attitude instead of allowing itself to be swayed by local opinions off and on. These local opinions are not always the same; for they change with the personnel of the different local Governments and the opinion given in one year may be modified in another year."

18. INDIA AND THE EMPIRE

In a leader under this heading the Madras Standard of the 18th April writes:"That India assigned but a subordinate and sometimes even subservient place in the British Empire is well known. It is also clear that attempts are being made to secure to this country better status and independence so far as circumstances permit. The ignorance of the great bulk of the population and their incapatity to take any part in the administration of the country account for it. Under the circumstances and till the position actually improves the governing policy introduces some novel features and occasionally instances are noticed that tend to

disturb the settled policy of the State. . . . .
A feeling of thankfulness and hope for is felt throughout India as a result of the Reform scheme and it is our good fortune that Lord Morley has now come back to the Indian Office. During the remaining years of present ministry the Reform scheme will be promulgated and the way prepared for the voice of the country to be felt in all important matters of State more directly than ever before. The position of India, therefore in the British Empire is considerably improved and its interest could not be sacrifieced or even subordinated in furture so much as in the past.---. - - . . . In the case of this Presidency, Lord Morley's decision in abolishing the Industrial department has given cause for dissatisfaction but it has satisfied English interests. This is another example of the compromise felt necessary in the adjustment of the ruling principle. But we deny that India has been sacrified to England as some critics extravagantly plead. The abolition of the Industrial department does not tie down the hands of the local Government. They can do well that is necessary through the Education Department. There is no limit to what the State cannot do to help the progress of industry through education. Without, therefore sacrificing, Indian interests, British interests are being satisfied in all large matters. But in some we are made to lose and in the long run, we cannot very well complain of this, when we consider the difficult circumstances of the country. India is doubtless assigned a subordinate place in the scheme of the Empire but it is not such a helpless subordination as it was before. Things have considerably improved and the new régime has clearly raised the position of India in this respect. Though yet holding a subordinate place India can raise her voice and make herself heard with effect in all matters of importance affecting policy or large measures."

19. The Western Star of the 18th April writes as follows: "At a meeting of the East India Association held in London on the 10th instant, Lord Ronald Hay presiding,

The suggestion that a member of the Royal Family be appointed Viceroy of India.

Mr. Vyasa Rao delivered a lecture advocating the statutory creation of Viceroyalty of India to be held by a member of the Royal Family and the sepation of the functions of Viceroy and Governor General. To any one who knows the Indian mind and the reverence which is paid to any one of Royal birth, the idea will certainly appear to be an excellent one; but as conditions now exist in India both in regard to her governance and her acquiescence in that governance such an appointment is impracticable if not impossible. . . . . . . It has been assumed that once a member of the Royal Family occupies the Viceregal throne there will be no more political discontent in the country. But it must be remembered that people have no quarrel with the person who is the Viceroy for the time being but with measures for which he is responsible. To establish Royalty in the Viceroyalty two things of equal importance must happen; first, the final decision must rest with the Viceroy and Governor-General and his Council and the India Office must only deal with external matters operating in similar fashion to the Colonial Office. The time for such an innovation is not yet come. Secondly Indians must prove by their behaviour that the person and the authority of the Viceroy are safe in their keeping . There must be no repetition of the past few years. Any recurrence would not only prevent the creation of a Royal Viceroyalty but it would prevent any advance upon the lives of the suggested autonomy. Help must come from within as well as from without and until these two

aims are realised, we think most people will agree that a Royal Viceroy for India is an impossibility."

The all British shopping week.

The Madras Standard of the 21st April writes as follows:-"The all-British shopping which was organised a fortnight ago in London strikes the people in India as another form of Swadeshi movement, but whether it will excite in the same enthusiasm in the people of Great Britain as it did in India remains to be seen. . . . The Lord Mayor of London made a thorough-going Swadeshi speech which in India would probably excite the suspicion of the authorities. . . . . . . The Lord Mayor of London must be a genuine Swadeshi like Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, and has does not hate foreign goods; his love for British products is so great that even his food and drinks are all British. He, however observed that like the Indian swadeshi British Swadeshi is a bit more costly but the patriotic people must pay for the sake of patriotsm. . . . . If British Swadeshi should be promoted by such examples as the Lord Mayor of London explained how much more should a similar sentiment dominate the Indian mind and guide the policy of the Government of India? But as a matter of fact, the Indian Swadeshi is lifeless and watched with jealous eyes by those who are strong and healthy. Indian industries have perished and the people are so poor and help~~less that industrial movements are quite necessary. Yet, even~~ Swadeshi movements of the right kind are mistaken sometimes for seditious movements and during the last few years most of them have become practically extinct. The Swadeshi ardour of the Indian people has been cooled and once again the flow of foreign goods in increasing quantities has commenced. We believe that the maxim 'Do unto others as you would be done by' is upheld by the British nation and when they understand the poverty of the Indian people the want of indigeneous capital and the ven of the skill and technical training they

must admit that Swadeshi movements are a hundred times more necessary in India than in Great Britain. The attempt made in Great Britain emphasises the need for genuine Swadeshi spirit in India and it must be cultivated and promoted by organsed attempts in the right direction."

II.HOME ADMINISTRATION

(a) POLICE.

Lord Morley and the Indian Police.

25 Referring to the questions asked in the House of Lords by Lord Courtney regarding the Indian Police and the answers given by Lord Morley the Swadesamitran of the 11th April remarks:- "We need not say that such questions generally give dissatisfaction to the Government. It is to be regretted that Lord Morley has evaded the questions asked by Lord Courtney without giving proper answers. His answers have caused nothing but displeasure to us. It seems that Lord Morley's intention was to impress the minds of Lord Courtney and others that the system now adopted in the Indian Police was correct that still the Government was trying to rectify some of the defects as far as they could and that their efforts were successful to some extent.

It is a wonder of wonders that Lord Morley has merely quoted as an example in this connection the state of England in the medieval times, without saying anything about the reforms in the Police Department which are the most important of all the reforms at a time when all the great statesmen are considering the many reforms which have to be made in the Government of India. He need not have gone so far as he might well have quoted the present state of Russia. But it seems that some of the British statesmen consider it dishonourable to compare India with the European countries. Sir Herbert Risley goes to Austria to seek for an example appropriate to the Indian Press Act. Mr.Earle turns over the past histories of the papers conducted in Europe for the purpose of the Government

taking possession of some of the Indian papers. Another thing of importance is that Lord Morley has not answered at all the questions of Lord Courtney whether any reform would be made in the Indian Police in the near future in regard to the matters mentioned by him.

(k) General.

Memorandum of instructions.

Writing on the subject of the Memorandum of Instructions regarding official intercourse between Europeans and Indians the Andhraprakasika of the 15th April states that there is no use if those who are responsible for carrying out the instructions neglect them. Some of the Anglo-Indians officials says the paper appear to think that belonging as they do, to the ruling class they have a right to be greeted with salams and to treat the subject races like slaves. As their behaviour is a fresh cause of the unrest in India, the Government should from time to time see if those who are responsible observe the instructions contained in the memorandum recently issued. Otherwise it is doomed to remain a dead letter. It is very much to be regretted that this disrespectful treatment accorded by Europeans to Indians in trains has not as yet become a thing of the past. The paper says that the Railway authorities generally side with Europeans when the case is between a Europeans and an Indian. The ~~[illegible]~~ introduction of racial difference in making arrangements for the convenience of Railway passengers is a potent cause of the disputes that arise between the Europeans and the Indians. The paper prays that the Railway authorites will arrange for the due observance of the instructions contained in the memorandum. If the subordinate of Government and other Europeans should says the paper pay due regard to the memorandum and act up to the instructions contained therein, the relations between the reulers and the ruled would become much happier and British Government

in India would become more stable. The paper in conclusion thanks Government for issuing the memorandum in time, and prays that Government officials will gradually bring the instructions into practice.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sadhvi of the 16th April, in an article under this heading observes: "True Imperialism consists in seeing that every man in the Empire has some work or other suited to him. There is no greater danger to the Empire than a policy that leaves a large number of people without proper work. . . . . . The cause of unrest in India is yet undiscovered. The cause is no other than unemployment. The military service in India affords splendid scope not only to educated men but also to the army of University failures. Uneducated men are less dangerous to society than hungry-educated and half-educated men. If the history of the world is examined it is those who fail in the Universities and have no proper means of livelihood that swell the ranks of socialists nihilists, Fenians and anarchists in the enlightened countries of the world. No amount of moral and religious teaching will help in reclaiming them. . . . . . We therefore suggest the throwing open of the military service of India to such of the failures in the Universities as stand in need of employment provided they answer the physical and other requirements of the service. Rules must be made facilitating their admission to the Volunteer Corps. We hope that His Excellency Lord Hardinge and the Commander-in-chief in India will bestow their careful consideration to this subject and take such steps as are calculated to strengthen the foundation of the British Empire in India."

Volunteering in India.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29th APRIL 1911.

No.18 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) POLICE.

2. The Police and confessions.

Referring to a question asked recently in the House of Commons, on the subject of confessions, the Indian Patriot, of the 24th April says:"The Police Commission found that the practice of working for confessions was exceedingly common that confessions were extorted from accused persons while in the custody of the police and they are thus taken before the Magistrate to repeat them. The answer of Lord Morley to this was that the law provided against a confession not voluntarily made being admitted by the Magistrate. The law is all right if it observed. But there are circumstances which make it doubtful whether the law is really respected. A magistrate who is called upon to record a confession is expected to satisfy himself that the confession is voluntarily made. This he does by asking a question to the accused whether he makes it voluntarily. The letter of the law is observed and the Magistrate cannot go behind the statement of the accused. If he does he is sure to be reported against by the Police to their superior officers and by the superior officers to the District Magistrate. The charge of obstructing or interfering with police work is not infrequently made against the subordinate Magistracy and Magistrates are therefore content to do what is prescribed by the law. Recording of confessions therefore is a mere formality. And accused persons who are taken back by the Police after putting them up to make a confessional statement know that if a confession is retracted by them the means which extorted it will be available to the

Police again. Nothing but an adequate change in the law will suffice; and it is to be hoped that the amendment proposed will be made in such a manner that it will not be possible in any way to evade the intention of the law. By proper amendment of the law, and by issuing instructions of the observance of which can be easily enforced the evils which are complained of can surely be unminimised. But the attitude at first assumed by the Secretary of State was not calculated to secure this end or to ally criticism.

(b) Courts.

The Howrah gang case.

The Madras Standard of the 24th April remarks:"The Howrah conspiracy case of Calcutta has ended in a most dismal manner and will undoubtedly create a great satisfaction in the public mind. Indeed from the first it was difficult to believe that there was such a great and withal foolish, conspiracy organised by the 39 men of whom only 6 were convicted who were accused with preparing to wage a war against the King. . . . . . .His Lordship is said to have blamed the prosecution and we believe the Bengal Government must have been too ready to sanction almost all police complaints of suspected sedition. While, no doubt true cases of sedition should be tried and offenders punished we cannot help feeling that Government not only in Bengal but everywhere have been unnecessarily hasty and harsh in drawing the worst possible inference from suspicious circumstances. We hope the fiasco of the Howarh case will effect a healthy change in the attitude of the Government and the policy of the police and if only instead of being too hasty to condemn they will enquire into facts more impartially they would be more happy and make people also happier. With the introduction of the reforms a change of policy in the police attitude and Government outlook

is necessary and we trust that the recent failure of some big cases will bring about the desired change."

Commenting on the failure of this case in the High Court the Indian Patriot of 27th April remarks: "The pity in this case is that the Bengal Government have been blamed for launching the prosecution although they did so only on the representations made to them. In our view the police are even less to blame than the law officers of the Government. The police as the really prosecuting party may excused for not observing the requirement of evidence in an adequate degree. But the law officers who know better and ought to know better have no such excuse for not correctly estimating the value of approver's testimony and of the confessions which were retracted, of prisoners. According to the judgment of the High Court there was absolutely no warrant for framing against the accused a charge of waging war against the King. The persons concerned and the weapons in their possession were clearly unfit for so grand a project. Here at all events the law officers might have know more than the police.

The Hindu of the 28th April says: "We publish elsewhere the full text of the judgment in the Masulipatam burglary case to which it was sought to give an exaggerated importance as an instance of the so-called political burglary in South India. The clear and careful analysis of the facts of the case in the judgment would have no doubt whatever in the minds of the public that there is a good deal more which must have happended behind the scenes in this case than appears on the surface. Their Lordships have found not that the accused were not proved to have committed the offence but that no offence at all has been proved to have been committed.

The Masulipatam burglary case.

They have thrown considerable suspicion on the elaborate attempts made by the police to connect the curency notes found in the possession of the accused with the commission of an offence of house-breaking and theft at Masulipatam as to which the owner of the property was by no means able to testify directly. The singular omissions on the part of the prosecution to furnish evidence which would have thrown further light on the case and the unsatisfactory evidence adduced by the Police have been commented upon by their Lordships and they have justly laid down principle that the accused is not bound to explain until prima facie evidence of his guilt is tendered."

VI.MISCELLANEOUS.

The proposed Indian University.

The Wednesday Review, of the 19th April says:"These All-India schemes seem to us as merely calculated to satisfy a sentiment and not to serve a specific purpose. The rest of the country will derive no practical benefit and the people of other provinces must be excused if they do not grow enthusiastic over a university whose habitation is at Allahabad or Benares. May we ask Mrs.Besant in passing if the influence of the Central Hindu College Benares has appreciably extended beyond the United Provinces though it is an excellent institution in itself of which the whole India must be proud? We do not know how the University is going to be better in this respect than the college. . . . . . We suppose the Indian leaders who support Mrs.Besant and the Pandit count upon for their Universities are on the senates of the existing Universities and if they realise the soundness of the new scheme, it will not be difficult to induce them to introduce in them those

features which are to distinguish the proposed University. At any rate, it will prove an easier and more practicable task than trying to start a new institution and build up to the ideal sought after. It will serve a more useful purpose if Mrs.Besant and the Pandit will exert their undoubted influence and energy in rousing up the various provinces to realise what a University should be and make the necessity provision to bring up the universities of the respective provinces to modern ideals and thus fulfil their noble mission. Instead if they left the existing universities to drift and turn their attention to a new scheme with no certainty of success it will only be a sign of impatience in idealism which cannot do any practical good."

In commenting further on the Indian University scheme, the Wednesday Review of the 26th April says:"As to the proposed University we take no delight in prophesing failures though the chances are that the promised lakhs may be unconscionably long in coming and weary waiting is certainly not conducive to enthusiasm. But if the subscribers are earnest about the affair we should ask them in the public interests if they have really satisfied themselves that a University of the kind proposed is an immediate necessity and won't afford waiting and if the existing Universities can never be made to approach the ideal in view before they choose to part with their thousands, if not exactly lakhs. . . . . The lakhs so spent will further the cause of higher education in the country more surely and more rapidly than a single University or College at one centre in a huge continent like India however magnificiently equipped it may be. It cannot reach a wide circle and its good must be confined to only a fortunate few. We cannot help thinking that this idea of an Indian University is more of an impulse than anything else and it is not an enterprise to be lightly embarked upon."

12. The Wednesday Review of the 26th April writes:

The effect of subjection on India.

"The Positivist Review discusses the effect of subjection on India and gives expression to certain ideas which need to be corrected especially at the present day when there is no end of misapprehension regarding the work of Britiain in India. . . . . . The writer in the Positivist Review tells us that 'The situation in the India of to-day does not reveal the little progress that has been made as the work of the Governing race but as emerging through native enthusiasm while the overlording lordships of the rulers has combined with psychological inability to understand the Indian character in merely dwarfing and depressing the minds within its influence.' How far from the truth we can only exclaim. If there is one outstanding feature in the India of to-day it is the rapid expansion of the minds within the influence of the British race, and the ever broadening intellectual horizon which the western civilization has opended up to India. To talk of the Indian mind being dwarfed and to those depressed by British influence is to blind oneself consciously or unconsciously to those features in the situation which even he who runs may read. AT every turn one may come across the broad and visible effects of western culture on the Indian mind. Every movement in the country bears the unmistakeable impress of that contract which has roused a whole nation from its intellectual and moral lethargy and has started it on a career of progress whose ultimate good we cannot contemplate without feelings of deep and fervent gratitude."

Denominational Universities.

In a leader on this subject, the Hindu of the 28th April writes: "In a recent article we drew attention to the fact that not a few Englishmen and Anglo-Indians have developed at the present day an unusual solicitude for the imparting of moral and religious education in Indian

schools and colleges. . . . . . . The efforts made in several parts of the country to impart denominational religious teaching and to eschew studies relating to political science cannot in our opinion be viewed without serious misgivings as to the future of the country by thoughtful minds. We have, at the present moment, proposals for the establishments in this country of a Muhammadan University, a Hindu Undversity and a Christian University. etc. . . . . . What are the objects for which the schemes for separate denominational Universities in India have now been put forward before the public. They are the very reverse of those aimed at in the most enlightened and progressive countries of the world. One of the objects is - - as Mrs.Annie Besant who claims the credit of having been the first to project and formulate the scheme of an Indian University has expressly set forth -- to relieve the Government of the burden of finding funds fo the promotion of higher education among the people. It would be seen that this ground cuts at the very root of the claim for pre-eminence which has been accorded to the German Universities by Professor Sadler. Another important feature of the new Universities will be the imparting of religious and moral instruction. In a country like India where so many great religions have adherents with deep rooted prejudices it is easy to imagine that each denominational University will become in course of time that nursery ground of religious differences and animosites and the cause of social alienation and strife. . . . . . The inauguration of a system to separate universities in India based upon religious principles is the very negation of sound sense because it must ward off and defeat all ideas of national consolidation and unity. Our politics in future will depend upon religion.—

We feel bound to say, in conclusion that we have read with much surpirse the statement contained in the petition for a charter submitted to His Majesty the King, viz., "Your petitioners believe in accordance with the declarations of the Imperial Government on many occasions that higher education should more and more

devolve on private and voluntary endeavours thus lessening the burden on the State. The petition is signed by Mrs.Annie Besant, and by the following distinguished Indian gentlemen among others: Sir S.Subramania Aiyar, K.C.I.E.,Madras, Hon'ble Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar, Bombay, Hon'ble Sir P.C.Chatterjee Lahore, Sir Guru Das Bannerjee, Calcutta, Hon'ble Dr.Ashutosh Mukerjee Calcutta,. We may point out that the statement that the Government should gradually disconnect itself from higher education is opposed to the oft-repeated declarations and remonstrances of the Indian National Congress and in intrincically unsound."

(b) Courts.

Bassien murder case.

17. Referring to the Bassien murder case in which the accused a European belonging to the army was tried for the murder of a cartman and was acquitted by the Bombay High Court, the Desamata of the 19th April states while aqquitting the accused on the charge of murder for want of sufficient evidence the Judge also thought it fit not to convict him on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder although there was evidence for it. While admitting that the Judge ought to be careful in trying Europeans accused of serious crimes ahd have an eye on their welfare the paper opines that he should also do justice to those that suffer at their hands in as much as their lives are as dear as the lives of the Europeans.

Newspapers and the Government patronage.

18. The Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 24th April writes an elaborate article on the newspapers patronized by Government of which the following are the gleanings: "The Bengal Government holds a view of the press that is quite contrary to that held by the public. The press is generally defined as being representative of the people and the mouth piece of the country a medium for

cultivating cordial relations between the ruler and the ruled and go a means of giving to the Government an idea of the public feelings and views. According to the views held by the Bengal Government, newspapers are "a part and parcel of the Government and a means for the difficusion of public views. On this presumption they have sanctioned liberal grants to certain newpapers on the understanding that they do not insert anything in their papers but what contains praise of Government and serves to enlighten the people concerning the orders and policy of Govennment and that they shall in no case detract from the policy adopted by their Government. They are in fine, the official enterpreters and thus they cannot be supposed to discharge their duties efficiently as long as they do not uphold their Government. On the other hand, the Bengal Government has not called for an expression of the views of people before coming to a definite conclusion on this subject. Such papers as have sworn to uphold the policy of Government and do nothing else, cannot command infleuence with the people. The effect of the writings of such patronized papers about loyalty to Government will be but a temporary duration.

It is the moral duty of every loyal person to preach loyalty. None can deny the manifold blessings conferred by the British Government. It is nevertheless true that the hue and cry of the agitators disturbs the public peace and makes the press awake to the sign's of the times. Yet the remedy of eradicating this evil lies in the hands of the leaders of the community who are none other than the newspapers and there will be no difficulty in suppressing the agitation. It is surprising to find that the Bengal Government has ignored the loyalty and fidelity of the newspapers. There are several papers which are fully sensible of the difficulties of Government papers that discharge their functions as interpreters between the ruler and the ruled in an admirable way. It is true that certain newspapers have proved themselves hostile to the British Government

inasmuch as their writings had been the cause of spreading agitation in the country but the public will never value them. The writings of the newspapers that are loyal and long-standing have tended to kill off the parasites of agitation. The Bengal Government has only patronized newly-started papers and the other provinces have also followed, suit. It is not obvious why the old and experienced newspapers are deprived of this royal grant; for they have always been moderate and loyal in tone and never endeavoured to stir up the feelings of the public at any time.

The policy of Government ought not to have been a policy of purchasing praise from the newspapers, or a policy of purchasing the liberty of the tongue and the pen and selling it to the public. It is passing strange that the Bengal newspapers are considered as advocates of the Government and have been given liberal grants and that the Punjab and Madras newspapers which represent loyal and faithful communties should be deprived of these liberal grants. The Government of Madras has till recently been patronising the Urdu newspapers by paying to them a monthly subscription of Rs.4 and Rs.2 and this has now been withheld under the Government of Sir Arthur Lawley. The local Government now receives a gratis two copies of each of the Urdu papers and even the postal charges are paid by the papers themselves. Will not Government now reconsider its previous order? This is a matter which is deserving of immediate attention.

III. LEGISLATION.

Hindupur Shooting case

25. The Kistnapatrika of the 14th April fears that the answers given by Government to the interpellations in the Legislative Council respecting

the Hindupur shooting case are likely to encourage soldiers like Private Tubby in their mischief. Although the Army Regulations permit the carrying of arms by soldiers while travelling on duty, still in view of the many murderous outrages of which they have been guilty they ought to be subjected to greater restrictions by means of legislation. The paper hopes that representative Indians will urge upon Government the necessity of such a step on the part of the legislature at an early date. As regards the question of paying compensation to the relatives of the deceased the paper says that no worthier people than they can be found to deserve such help at the hands of Government.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6th MAY 1911.

No. 19 of 1911.

(K) General.

The separation of the Executive and Judicial functions.

7. The following appears in the South Indian Mail of the 1st May "The separation of the Executive and Judicial functions in our administration has long been a desideratum. The Congress has been crying for it ever since its birth. Now a despatch is reported to have reached the Viceroy from the Secretary of State recommending some important innovations. We are in the dark as to the nature of the recommendations. In such a case of unusual public interest it would have been better course if Government published these recommendations at this stage before they become unalterably settled facts so that the actual system might be moulded in the light of public opinion. There are very few subjects which are supported by such an unanimous public opinion as goes to back up this proposal. Much however, depends upon the practical form the proposal takes. It is remarkable that this most popular scheme has been waiting

wearily for fulfilment during the quarter of a century and over while the Seditious Meetings Act, the Press Act, even the Partition of Bengal and other unpopular measures were too speedily passed. Better late than never. We shall wait to see the outcome of the interesting despatch."

The depressed classes

The Hindu, of the 1st May, writes as follows:"The depressed classes from over one sixth of the total population of India and we are much pleased to note that strenuous efforts are being made in various parts of the country to elevate them. The depressed classes mission established in Bombay four ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ years ago, has grown with the times and its development is in direct proportion to the feeling and anxiety on the part of the public to uplift their less fortunate brethren. The mission has now a number of branches affiliated to it and the latest Annual Report of its working furnishes the most satisfactory ~~proof of the~~ proof of the steady progress it is making. . . . . The Madras branch came into existence in January 1909 with the object of providing education and work to the depressed classes of giving them moral and religious instruction and of remedying their social disabilities. -- It has been recognised that a good deal of the depressed condition of the community is due to intemperate habits and attempts have been successfully made to induce them to practice temperance and cleanliness. Nothing need be said about the financial condition of these several institutions. They are bound to receive increased support from the people, and it is enough if the upper classes keep in mind the words of Sir N.G.Chandavarkar in elevating the depressed we are elevating ourselves.'"

DENOMINATIONAL UNIVERSITIES.

11. In a leading article on this subject the Indian Patriot of the 3rd May writes: "While there is certainly need for more Universities in India, it is a question whether new Universities should be established

on a denominational basis. The higher thought which is gradually dominating the Hindu mind is decidedly antagonistic to sectarian ideals and there have already been expressions of dissent in some quarters from the conception which underlies the two rival movements that are now prominently before the public. So far as they mean an extension of educational facilities on the broad basis of English Universities, they are to be welcomed; but where they tend to rivive or perpetuate sectarian ideals or practices inconsistent with Indian national progress, they will not find universal agreement among Indians themselves. . . . . While the Statesman would recognise the claim for a Muhammadan University because as a religious community Muhammadans are in a minority it would object to Hindus getting their claim recognised on the ground that all the objects which fall within the legitimate activities of a University are already included in the curricula of existing Universities, and the contemplated Hindu University at Benares will merely be a duplication of existing institutions which are maintained at great cost and which were held until the Aga Khan began his agitation to satisfy the needs of Hindu students. The last statement is quite incorrect as Pandit Madan Mohan had publicly proclaimed his idea years before the Aga Khan started his, and even Mrs.Besant's efforts had begun long before it. If sectarian Universities are in themselves objectionable it is impossible to make a distinction between one sectarian University and another but if they are not objectionable it is equally impossible to contend that one must be treated differently from the other. It is unfortunate that any idea of religious rivalry should be associated with the two movements now before the public; and we should very much like if both were made independent of religion which naturally

provokes differences. But the principle has to be acknowledged that a University is intended to advance learning in the broad sense. . . . . . . In our opinion, the best justification for new Universities will be found in the scope and facility they will afford to promote a varying intellectual development which is now prevented by all being put into and pressed in the same mould, without regard to the varied nature of the material which is put into it and which, in many cases, is hopelessly suppressed by reason of the utter unsuitablity of the mould."

The Madras Standard, of the 4th May writes:"It is to be regretted that a small minority of public men in India have openly expressed their opposition to the schemes of Hindu and Muhammadan Universities in India on the ground that they are based on religious teaching. They are denominational Universities and are formed by the people who are urged by caste or religious or other sectarian impulses and therefore it would be unwise to grant them a charter. This is the way in which this class of critics argue and the most notable opposition has come from an unexpected quarter--the Hindu Patriot. . . . . . These critics are doing an incalculable harm and mischief to the constructive genius of India and to the peaceful progress of the country. What right have they to dictate their own culture and educational aims to the whole nation? They are welcome to choose their path of progress without interfering with the genuine wants of others. Any movement in India which stirs up sectarian prejudices is certainly to be deprecated but are we to put down the Hindu and Moslem schemes of University as promoting sectarianism? Do they not proceed to organise a scheme of liberal education and are all these efforts to be condemned by one word sectarianism or religion? Critics would be lacking in fairness if they should discourage large movements to educate the people merely because we make use of the existing communal institutions to co-operate in the work and teach philosophies and religion

to such of the students as are willing to learn them. As for politcal motives, the suggestion is really beneath notice and in view of the universal support given to the movement it is hoped that morbid sentiments like these will be restrained. The Government would make a great blunder by looking at these with any suspicious intent and thus withdrawing its support from the well-thought-out schemes of the two large communities."

The Cochin Argus of the 6th May says:"The scheme promoted by Pandit M.M.Malavavya had has the support mostly of the orthodox where as the one promoted by Mrs.Besant has been largely backed by the more modernised and heterodox sections of the Hindu community. Both parties however, appear to have realised already that two schemes maen a risky division of forces and that if three petitions are submitted to the King-Emperor the only result may be the rejection of all three. As a consequence a compromoise appears to have heem decided upon by which there will be one common scheme for the establishment of which is to be called the University of Benares. In this scheme we understand, there will be virtually nothing which could give serious offence to orthodoz Hindu sentiment and what is most important from the point of view of the larger proportion of the educated Hindu community there will be little fear of theosophical influences dominating the proposed institution. All circumstances considered therefore, there is the new very reasonable expectation that His Majesty should he find time will lay the foundation stones of both the Moslem University and the University of Benares. That will indeed be a proud day for India since the country has never before witnessed anything even approaching so ambitious a national effort towards national advancement. Of course Government add may be depended upon provided the universities conform to the conditions which the Government

may find it necessary to impose but it would be wiser on the part of the people to look more to themselves and less to the State which has other claims besides university education upon its resources."

16. The Madras Standard of the 6th May writes as follows:

INDIANS IN CANADA.

"While the position of the Indians in South Africa is thus settled in some satisfactory way we must turn our attention to the position of Indians in Canada. Unfortunately it is just where the union Jack flies gloriously that Indians have "disabilities" and they are looked upon as savages. The Canadian law wants Indian immigrants to come directly from the Indian shores while knowing such a passage is impossible. We want the Canadian Government as a self-governing colony under a common sovereign to be more reasonable to fellow British subjects. What does it matter to the Canadians whether Indians proceed directly from India or through other ports? Mr.Robert Williams Clark apparently one of the Canadian members of the Senate has written a letter to a local paper pointing out the series of unfair restrictions against Indians and he says that while the Japanese who are not British subjects are allowed to enter Canada under better terms the British Indians are given severe treatment.---- Mr.Clark proposes that these disabilities and acts of unfair treatment should be removed by the Canadian Government and also about 300 Indians in a year should be allowed to visit the Colony to see the friends and relations who have settled down there and there should be no sort of restriction. Similarly in the case of professional men and tourits the restrictions should be removed. These appeals are no doubt just and fair, but when the Canadian Government is swayed by prejudices and feelings but when the of jealousy we can hardly expect reform to begin from within. The remedy must come from the Imperial Government as the authority that is responsible for the unity and

solidarity of the British Empire. If all the self-governing colonies are united in shutting out Indians and yet claim to belong to British Empire then we must say that the building of the British Empire with India excluded as an undesirable unit would certainly not offer a very desirable picture of a great and unifying Empire. British citizenship in any part of the Empire should have a certain value with duties and rights attached to it irrespective of colour religion or race."

HOME ADMINISTRATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Minto on the system of governing India.

36. The Swadeshamitran, of the 2nd May writes: In the course of a speech delivered by Lord Minto at Edinburgh on the best system of governing India he is reported to have stated that to secure the stability of the British Government in India and the British influence in Asia, the rulers should devote their attention to and arrive at a solution of the problems connected with the industrial and general education of the Indians and with the efforts to give a moral and intellectual training to the Indian youths and also wisely recognise the existence of the movement which is on foot throughout Asia regarding political and social questions. This statement is evidently the outcome of an intelligent and statesmanlike grasp of the real condition of India. The industrial problem is the most important problem in India. The first thing to be done in order to improve the industries of the country is to impart general and industrial education to the villagers. It is also necessary that higher education both general and industrial should be grounded on a scientific basis. To gain this end not only should a college be established at a central place for imparting industrial education practically on a scientific basis like the Research Institute at Bangalore and the Agricultural College at Pusa but ordinary industrial

schools should also be opened in different places. Besides this the Government should try to remove those defects in the character of the people which are obstacles impeding the material progress of the country by infusing a spirit of mutual confidence and co-operation among them. This can be done by improving still further institutions of the stamp of Co-operative Credit Societies by reducing the burden of taxation and making it possible for the people to save some money and by establishing banks in different places. Though all these things can be done mostly by the people there is also much for the Government to do. If famine disease and frontier and warfare do not detract the attention of Government there is no doubt that the Government of India will be conducted on the lines laid down above during the next decade.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS

38. With reference to an article contributed by a correspondent which recently appeared in the Madras Mail, strongly urging the necessity and desirability of giving proper encouragement to Englishmen for editing vernacular newspapers, the Sadhvi of the 1st May writes as follows: There is no question that Englishmen possess in them all those qualities which go to make good journalists, while their love and loyalty to the British Government are beyond suspicion. They are incapable of doing anything that is calculated to lower the prestige of the British rule in the eyes of the people by seditious and inflammatory writings. But that is all that can be said in their favour. If the British rule is to endure for ever and be made acceptable to the ruled by its faults and being pointed out and its unjust measures effectively criticised in the interest of good Government that is a task for the ruled alone and it is wearer that knows beest where the shoe pinches. If Englishmen were to be favoured by subsidies to conduct vernacular papers the British Government will in our opinion only by digging its own grave

digging its own grave.

The Veerakesari of the 1st May writes as follows: The question of several denominational universities which are to be newly added to out already existing universities is looming large before the public mind at the present moment and very much engaging the public attention. While admiring the great zeal and enthusiasm of their promoters and their spirit of self-sacrifice in the intersts of their motherland we are not very certainas to the good that will actually result to the country thereby or that they will even serve the ends which their organisers have in view. If, on the other hand they should all be amalgamated into an one Indian university and bye-laws made to secure and safe-guard the individual interests of each community that is now striving to have a separate university of its own we have no doubt that it will be a grand success and prove a veritable boon to posterity.

The new universities.

On the same subject the Sadhvi of the 1st May writes as follows: "The subject of talk all over India today is the establishment of a new Universities. . . . His Highness the Aga Khan is going to have his university at Aligarh. Mrs. Besant and the Pandit mean to have their university at Benares. Friends have begun to advise them to amalgamate their universities and locate its at Benares. We do not know whey they should be advised to do so. India ought to have as many universities as possible. Mrs.Besant may have her ~~xxx~~ university at Benares. The Pundit ought to have his university at Allahabad. These universities should be scattered all over India in some central place where people can take advantage of them. Southern India should be made to have a large number of universities.x There is a mania all over the world that these universities should be deno-minational and that religious instruction should be imparted

x. We, in Mysore, should have one. Education, both literary + Indl, will advance only in proportion to the multiplication of the universities.

in the schools and colleges affiliated to them. Time will cure this mania. Religion is entirely the concern of man with God. . . . . We, in Mysore at any rate would do well to have a university of our own and have the curriculu m of studies uncontaminated by the questionable dogmas of false religions. We hope that this will engage the attention of His Highness the Maharaja.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13th MAY 1911.

NO.20 of 1911.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(B) COURTS.

THE HOWRAH GANG CASE.

2. Referring to the failure of this case in the High Court, the South Indian Mail, of the 8th May says:"The Criminal Investigation Department which laboured in vain to secure a conviction however seem to have shown a dereliction of duty in not preventing the formation of a formidable conspiracy which they pretended to have discovered after about five years of its alleged birth. A couple of worthless men aided them to come to the conclusion that the 33 accused formed a conspiracy. And the law Officers of Government did not possess much insight to find out the flimsy nature of the evidence. Lastly the Government had too much of superstition in the nightmare of political gangs to take a calm and deliberate view of the case. At the end the case collapsed and the innocent young people who were pur to the inconvenience and exhaustion of a protracted trial and a year's jail life were acquitted. Some lakhs of public money and the time of the Court were also wasted."

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

11. **The Indian Patriot of the 8th May writesas follows:**

INDIANS AND THE ARMY

"To a writer in the Hindustan Review who deals with the often discussed problem of Indians and the Army the first point that suggests itself is: Why should England distrust THE Indians? The policy that is pursued to-day can be attributed only to distrust, and that distrust could be traced in its turn to the Great Indian Mutiny, That Mutiny was certainly due to the outbreak of a section of the Indian army but the mutiny was quelled more by the exertion of the Indian Army than by the English. Had not the Sikhs and the Gurkhas rallied round the British Standard the mutiny would not have been to say the least so easily quelled; yet the suspicion that, at any time an armed Indian may turn his arms against a European has been allowed to grow. At any rate, that is the only explanation why so proud and so extensive a service as the army should have been practically shut to them. Except for a microscopic minority there is no scope there, and this minority is not picked up from a higher class of population. Indians could not forget--those ~~who from a higher class of the population. Indians could not forget--those~~ who have given a thought to it could not help remembering with humiliation--that they are not trusted as they would like and know that they deserved to ~~that they are~~ be. So far as the question of the Indian Army is concerned it is not a question of distrust, but of open suspicion. . . . . . It may not be easy to all at once to improve the condition of the Indians in the army. The repeal of the Arms Act may also be not easy task. But in the system of volunteering that prevails in India, Indians could easily be allowed to play their part. Their rigid seclusion from even this harmless and exceedingly useful practice ~~and~~ is a grievance. Every able bodied man likes to handle a gun

and he would like it all the more when it is mixed with the consciousness that one day, if occasion arises, the experience and training would be devoted to the defence of his country."

Indians in East Africa.

15. The following appears in the Madras Standard, of the 10th May:-"Some time ago the London Moslem League had made a representation to the Secretary of State for Colonies setting forth the grievances of Indian residents in East Africa. These grievances alluded to the denial to the British Indian subjects the rights of free citizenship the right to own lands and cultivate the same to trade the freely and to be appointed to offices in the Council.-- The statement submitted was clear and asked for a reasonable concession to the Indian settlers. It is said that the Acting Governor has replied to the representation evading the important grounds of objection and concluding unfavourably to the Indians. The reply passes over the plea for acceptance of the principle laid down by the Sanderson committee that the right to ~~the representation evading~~ settle permanently in the country should be a condition of indentured immigration. The Governor observes that the local labour is quite adequate to meet the demand and that there are not sufficient or suitable lands for the occupation of Indian settlers. . . . . It is said that sanitary requirements prevent giving Indians equal treatment and this amounts to a change that Indians are not particularly careful of sanitary laws. They are practically classed among the aborginal inhabitants of the land the claims of which it would appear are paramount to the Government. In a word the reply is wholly unfavourable and the rights of British citizenship are not at all recognised. The remedy lies with Imperial Government in forcing the colonies and protectorates to give a deferential treatment to British

settle permanently in the country sho

subjects and passing an Imperial Act to that effect. The question will be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference and we hope that their decision will be favourable."

Unjust burdens on India.

19. In an article under this heading, the Madras Standard of the 13th May writes: "Mr.Montagu, Under Secretary for India, is said to have stated in House of Commons that the cost of the Persian Gulf expedition should be borne by India. This is one of those mysterious and step-motherly decisions which have the effect of causing pain and dissatisfaction in India. . . . . . . .The cost of the expedition is about two lakhs and Great Britain could have well paid it in justice and fairness to itself and India. But we believe they wanted to justify their previous wrongs and adhere to the old policy of saddling India for every scheme of Imperial interest. They want to make China sober and have made India suffer financially. This is a civil extension of the military folly which we reget to say finds no British statesmen to condemn it. Even Anglo-Indians are shocked at the glaring wrong done to India and we see the Englishmen of Calcutta protesting against it. But Lord Morley has evidently classified it among his 'settled facts' and a time will probably come when all his 'settled facts' become problems of no small concern to this successors. We see that our Councils have at present no voice to raise against wrongs of this magnitude and they feel muzzled in regard to all military questions. The only means open to us is to represent our feelings through people's organisations and to the British nation."

Lord Minto on India.

23. A leader in the Manorama, of the 5th May in commenting upon a speech delivered by Lord Minto at Edinburgh

on the present condition of India says that although the Indian administration was conducted on the lines suggested by the Indian bureaucracy, yet it is a matter for congratulations that the statesman of England have now begun to show some interest in Indian affairs. The opinion of Lord Minto who had plenty of opportunity for acquiring sufficient information about Indian affairs during his Viceroyalty and who has therefore a special claim to speak on India is entitled to great weight. Several reforms were intoduced by him in the administration of land during his regime; but it would take time and money to carry them out to their fullest extent. There are several improvements to be made in the matter of education and industries in India, and the people should take up the matter in right earnest, without being contented with the privileges now granted to them. It is very gratifying to see that Lords Morley and Minto have given their best attention to these matters. Another important matter referred to by Lord Minto in his speech was the improvement of the industries and the finances of the country and as His Excellency Lord Hardinge is very keen upon these matters it is to be hoped that during his regime several beneficial changes will be made in these matters also.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20th MAY 1911.

NO.21 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

Indians tariff reform.

12. The Madras Standard, of the 19th May has the following:-"Speaking at the Central Asian Dinner, on Thursday, Lord Minto again alluded to the necessity of settling the disturbed state of India by internal and economic reforms. We have pointed out that there is still a kind of economic unrest in India and until effective measures are adopted to settle it and restores contentment to the people the problem will gorwn in difficulty and complexity in future. Lord Minto has fully realised the truth of this statement and he has also felt to the real pulse of Indian feeling. People in England are apt to think that any danger to India comes from without. They look towards the frontiers and the aggressive foreign nation making insidious advances on the two sides of India. Lord Minto wanted them to divert their mind to the interal conditions and particularly to the recognition of adopting an Indian tariff reform to restore the Indian industries to their prosperous condition. It is the greatest and perhaps everlasting problem of the future and it is well that not only the British public, but also the people in India are constantly reminded of it. Lord Hardinge soon after he came out to India gave the message that there was no more fear of Russian designs on India or any other frontier troubles. . . . . . . Lord Minto did well in saying that without something like tariff reform to India, he failed to see how great Indians industries could be created. The majority of Indians also think alike and have been asking for a measure of protection to important industries. If the scheme of Indian tariff reform on lines suited to India wholly, without tacking on to it British or Colonial tariff reforms were adopted then the economic regenration and content -

ment will be ensured. . . . . . We hope that Lord Minto's words will be received with seriousness and attention and that the British public will learn to do economic justice to India.

The question of compensation for the acquitted persons in the Howrah gang case.

17. In a leader under the heading "Unsuccessful Prosecutions" the Madras Standard of the 20th May writes: "Since the judgment in the Howrah gang case was pronounced the question of paying adequate compensation to the accused persons who were made to undergo great hardship, under circumstances that excite public compassion has been widely discussed in India. We are not surprised that the seriousness of the subject has led to question being put in the House of Commons on Thursday by Mr.O'Grady whether the Indian Government would pay compensation to the acquitted persons in the Howrah gang case. . . . . . When a prosecution of the magnitude of the cost, and persistency as the Howrah gang case fails and when the highest Court makes very plain comments on the ways of the prosecution and acquits 33 men, do not the considerations or fairness require that the injured party should be compensated in some way for their needless suffering. . . . . . .We sincerely hope that both Lord Moreley and the Government of India would establsich a sound and safe precedent to prevent vexations and harassing arrests. Endless subjection of suspected men without adequate and substantial evidence ought to be prevented. Nothing like a systematic grant of compensation in failures would serve as a check against mistaking made up evidence as genuine ones and we urge this more for the reputation of the Government than as a consolation to injured persons."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.FOREIGN POLITICS.

The disabilities of British Indian emigrants.

19. The Sadhvi of the 16th May complains that while considerable leniency is shown to the Japanese the Chinese and even the Negroes of Africa in the matter of their emigration to British Columbia, Canada and other British Colonies and they are admitted into those countries if they are possessed of property worth 50 dollars, the Indian emigrants alone have to suffer under great disabilities and are not admitted there unless they own property worth 200 dollars. The paper says that this is only one of the many instances of positive disfavour shown to the Indians, and hopes that the Indians Government will do all in its power to remove such disabilities and secure equal treatment to all the British subjects, whether European or Indian.

HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) POLICE

The Indian Police.

21. With reference to recent discussion in the British Parliament on the subject of the Indian Police and Mr. Mackarness's pamphlet the Sadhvi of the 16th May makes the following observations:-Though nothing has come out of the discussion and nothing has been hit upon to reform the Indian Police it is clear that the British Parliament is now fully convinced of the truth of the allegations of Mr.Mackerness against the Police administration in India. It is a matter of every-day experience here in India that so soon as what is called "Police enquiry" is set on foot a number of people are indiscriminately arrested and taken into custody and what wonder then that the innocent suffer with the guilty? The Police seem to forget that to the majority

of mankind honour is far dearer than life itself, and that it is better that a thousand crimes should go unpunished than that a single innocent ~~sould~~ should unjustly suffer. It devolves om the Government of India, therefore to lose no time in taking up the question of Police reform as otherwise discontents would again be rife in the country.

On the same subject the Sadhvi of the 16th May writes in another place under the heading "Torture cases in India." While we must admit admit that there is a great deal of truth in all allegations of Mr.Mackerness against the Indian Police we cannot at the same time refrain from saying that the task of the Police is of peculiar difficulty here in India. Their main duty lies in detecting offences which they have to do with considerable diligence and care without having recourse to any but the fairest means. It may not be altogether impossible to discharge this duty faithfully, but it require a xx superior order of intelligence to bring to book offenders who are sometimes uncommonqly clever and to bring the guilt home to the right party. It is hardly necessary to add that such superior intelligence is scarecely to be found now in the Police service as the pay offered by the Government is not high enough to attract the best intelligence of the country to the department and in our opinion that the only remedy is to offer a higher scale of pay as is given to the British Police.

(d) Education.

Universities.

23.Writing on the subject of Universities the Sasilekha, of the 11th May says that there is no truth in the statement that because religious and moral instruction is not imparted in schools and colleges the graduates turned out by the Universities prove to be insubordinate disloyal, and irreligious. From the very beginning there has been no union between Hindus and Muhammadans. These two

communities are now endeavouring to found their own Universities. If they are founded, the paper fears that there will be no room left for the two communities to unite for common purposes. The paper does not express itself in favour of imparting religious instruction in schools; but it says that such instruction ought to be given by the various religious bodies to their respective follwers by means of lectures and books. The endeavours to found new sectarian Universities should be given up and good schools established in various districts and taluks which should be affilitated to the already existing Universities. The paper concludes by saying that the establishment of separate Universities for separate sects will prove to be a block in the way of the several communities acting in unison with one another and will be a source of great loss to India.

The unity of the Indian nation and the Madras Provincial Conference.

39. The Swadesamitran of the 10th May observes: The one chief feature the characterized the proceedings of the Provincial Conference this year is the view in India should so conduct themselves as to make the foreigners recognise the unity of the Indian nation. The unanimity with which all the Indians in South Africa--Hindus Muhammadans, Parsis and Christians--are standing together has attracted the admiration of even the foreigners who declare that if such a spirit of union actuates the Indians generally and shows itself in the proceedings of the new Legislative Councils the time will not be far when we the Indian Government will ne conducted in India itself instead of from London as at present. But the grant of separate rights to the Hindus and the Muhammadans has marred the spirit of unity among the Indians which has been forstered by the congress with great difficulty.

advocated the view that the different races living in India

Already, not only the Hindus and the Muhammadans, but even the other sects among the people have caught this spirit of disunion and are bent of having separate institutions for themselves. It must be stated that the reforms introduced by Lord Minto and Morley with the best of intentions, have been the cause of this spirit of disunion. This act of the Government therefore, throws a heavier responsibility upon the popular leaders and that is to dispel the existing spirit of disunion by doing away with the various sub-divisions among the people and educating the masses. That is what was advocated by Mr. V.K.Ramanujachariar, the President of the Confenrece.

41. The Sadhvi of the 16th May writes as follows:-

The Vernacular Press.

"An Indian" has written to the Madras Mail a letter suggesting the formation of an Association of European Journalists in the Vernacular Press of the Country His suggestion is one which cannot but make the Government of India exclaim "Save us from our friends" European journalists can represent Indian questions in the most unobjectionable way. The blessings of the British rule can be brilliantly put forward by them. They can make their journals teem with expression of unmixed loyalty. Are these sufficient to lay the foundation of contentment love and loyalty to the British throne? WE are of opinion that they are not. There are thousand-and-one official short comings which pinch the people very accurately. These shortcomings may not be due to the Europeans at the head of the Government. It may be necessary to throw a flood of electric light on the plague spots of administration. Is it possible to expect that European editors can get at the facts? Can a European editor mix with the poor people know the pinpricks

of the administration and apply the proper remedies thereto? Europeans in India are xnot Kier-Hardies. They can never descend to the level of the toilers and moilers who contribute materially to the revenues of the State. It is a Native editor that can mix with them, that can learn the shortcomings which make them unhappy. A European editor can never replace a native editor. But European editors are necessary to create a healthy rivalry to serve the State between the vernacular and anglo-vernacular press. If, however an attempt is made to show favour to the Anglo-Vernacular press and disfavour to the vernacular press, it will, in the fullness of time, develop into a policy, the ulterior consequences of which will simply stagger humanity both Indian and Anglo-Indian. We know that this is a step which the Government of His Excellency Lord Hardinge will never commit the mistake of taking.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th MAY 1911.

No.22 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.FOREIGN POLITICS

Repeal of the Asiatic Act.

1.The Madras Standard, of the 25th May, writes:" Messrs.Gandhi and other brave Indians who so long suffered for a principle, are to be heartily congratulated on the repeal of the Asiatic Act of 1907. The Transvaal State which so long stood obdurate and subjected the Indians to needless harrassment has now yielded and withdrawn its unreasonable law. The passive resistance has been ended provisionally pending the introduction of a new law recognising the theoretical equality of Indians as regards emigration. Passive resisters will be reinstated and their regiths of residence recognised. Mrs. Soda too has been pardoned and we may reasonably hope that a speedy settlement will be arrived at in future as regards the new law . . . . The present temporary settlement for the Indian problem is the harbinger of more cheerful news yet to come. All racial distinctions will be removed and the way prepared for true union the races and people of the British empire. This may not be brought about all at once, but the recognition of the principle in the Colonial Conference will pave the way for the removal of barriers one by one as circumstances permit. The Transvaal Government now allow ten Indians to visit the land by virture of their recognition and position. Though this is decided improvement over the previous restriction it is still an unreasonable restriction. The Indians, as free and civilised British citizens ought to have free admission everwhere subject to local laws

and no local law should be passed with aims at racial preference and racial exclusion. Individual merit, status, obedience to law, civilisation and various other considerations decide the rise and fall of all nations. Why should Colonial laws be otherwise and have for their basis racial partiality? Let us hope that Mr.Botha's hopeful outlook will be real and that having once accepted the principle of equality the restrictions as to number etc., will be removed and to this end of the future laws will be made

The Indian Patriot, of the 25th May, remarks:"What appears to be a satisfactory settlement on the vexed question of Indian immigration in Transvaal of which Reuter was able to give a forecast nearly a month ago has been announced extending some concession to our countrymen. The conditions are: The obnoxious Asiatic Act of 1907 is to be repealed by legislation to be introduced next Session and legal equality as regards immigration is to be restored. The Indians agree to abandon passive resistance and the Transvaal Government recognise the right to ten passive registers to tenter the Transvaal Government recognise the right of by virtue of their educational qualification, and undertake to reinstate passive resisters who formerly has rights of residence; those passive resisters who are in prison are to be immediately released. These conditions have been accepted on behalf of the India by Mr.Gandhi The brilliant example set by the passive registers of encountering acute sufferings for a cause they held sacred ever aroused admiration all over the world aroused admiration mixed with indignation in India. . . . . Agitation to secure the rights of free citizenship the birth right of every man born under the shadow of the British flag will long continue until those rights are freely acknowledged.

The social disabilities under which they labour are many and cry for instant removal. Mr.Louis Botha's assertion therefore, that no further concessions are contemplated is not important. Further concessions will have to be made and the splendid fight which our country men have maintained which had the admiration of the world will not be relinquished by half-heared though important concession. The fight has not ceased it has only grown less bitter; with sympathetic statesmanship the fight may cease."

The Hindu of the 26th May says:"From all counts it appears to be certain that the provisional agreement wired by Reuter as having been concluded by the Union Government with Mr.Gandhi will become final and end the bitter struggle once and for all. We are told that every precaution has been taken by General Smutts and Mr.Gandhi to avoid misunderstanding and ambiguity in respect of the negotiations and that the former has pledged his word to introduce the necessary measure at no distant date, granting practically all the points for which Indian passive resisters have been fighting so valiantly and with such single-minded devotion. General Botha has had a great difficulty in getting the agreement accepted by the extremeits in South Africa especially the representatives in the Union Parliament from the Orange River Free State who displayed such open disregard of and exhibited such contempt for the rights of British Indains during the discussion of the defunct Bill. We believe there is no other Indian in modern India than Mr.Gandhi who has shown such courage suffered such wrongs exhibited such a truly Indian virtue of humility throughout and carried as we hope to a successful issue a most magnificent and remarkable struggle with the help of his devoted band of country men. . . . . . . In our opinion a public recognition of Mr.Gandhi's great services to India is already overdue.

The time has come for all India to show here appreciation of Mr.Gandhi in a manner which shall be in keeping with the magnitude of the task which he has performed and the success that he has achieved."

The Imperial Conference and India.

3.In a leader on this subject, the Hindu of the 26th May says:"The deliberations of this Conference this year have an usual interest for India for subjects of primary importance to India are to be discussed. There is for example the questio of Indians in the Colonies and that other question of Imperial defence and there are various other questions in which India is more or less directly interested. And yet unless we are greatly mistaken India is to be excluded from participation in discussions which do not directly conern her. . . . It is regrettable to find even the Liberal Governmnent enrolled among these Little Imperialits for their treatment of India in connection with the Conference can only be called shabby. We fail to see why, instead of the Secretary of State who is a party of the Imperial Government and so naturally predisposed to its view of the case a better representative of Indian interest could not have been chosen--the Viceroy for example of if that was impossible owing to the exigencies of Indian Government, nothing could have been better than a special deputation of one of the ex-Viceroys, Lord Minto for choice his fearless straightforwardness leaving no room to doubt that Indian interests would be absolutely safe in the hands. But the Government decreed otherwise. It is not difficult to read between the lines of this decision. The Government have no intention in view of the recent controversy about the relations between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to

slacken the reins of their control. . . . . Turning next to the subjects that are of immediate interest to Indiaat the Conference these represent two burning questions in India. The first is the position of Indians in the colonies and the second the question of Indian defence. The Colonies have yet to recognise that in the British Empire since slavery was abolished there is no alternative to the Civis Britannicus and that the invidious distinctions they are seeking to impose on the basis of colour strike at the very root of that Imperialism of which they talk so much. . . . . The other question however that of Indian defence requires serious consideration since there have risen of late people in increasing numbers who argue that India ought to have a navy of her own and, generally, ought to contribute a greater share towards the cost of the defence of the Empire. . . .At a time when the enormous growth of expenditure in India has been causing serious alarm and when many important reforms are biding the time when the finances of India are in better condition it is sought with vicarious righteiusness to impose on us further burdens. Under the circumstances a more disastrous step can hardly be taken than the creation of an Indian navy. . . . But money is surely not so plentiful with the Indian Government that they would be likely to want a costly toy to play with in the shape of an Indian navy? The proposal for an Indian navy then reduces itself to an absurd expression of jingoistic extravagance. We await with interest what the Imperial Conference has to say on this subject which forms a sort of test question as to the ability of that body to justify its name."

The Madras Standard, of the 27th May observes:"The questions which affect India are first her status at the Conference, secondly, the position of Indians in the self-governing dominions and thirdly, her proper share of the burden

of Imperial defence. Until India is given a recognised place in the Conference attempts made to do justice to her will obviously be handicapped. We do not see why the difficulties in the way, which are mostly created by prejudice should not be removed. It cannot be seriously urged that there is a paucity of men who can authoritatively represent Indian views and place them before the Conference. We do not see why in addition to an official representative a man like Mr. Gokhale should not be selected to represent India. It cannot be seriously urged that a representative like Mr,Gokhale will only voice the views of a section of educated Indians, for it is plain that in all matters affecting India likely to come before the Conference, such are the possition of Indians in the dominions and proper share of military and naval expenditure that Indian ought to bear the opinion of every section of the people of India is identical. . . .
If once India has the right of representation in the Conference given to her it will be possible to secure a large measure of justice to her in all metters concerning her which are brought before the Conference. This, however, can only refer to future Conferences. As for the present Conference we can only hope that the Representative of India, who, we suppose will be Lord Crewe will not fail to see how important are the questions affecting India that will be discussed at the Conference and how unanimous is Indian opinion in regarding them."

(k) General.

The employment of Indians in the higher grades of the public service.

9.In writing on this subject, the Indian Patriot, of the 23rd May remarks:"The time has come to revise the notions regarding the employment of Indians in the higher grades of the public service which came to be entertained as the result of the division into a superior and inferior service for Europeans and Indians respectively. The aim of those who made this distinction was to perpetuate the contentment of Indians with the stamp

of inferiority which the provincial service put on them. Their claim to a share in the service was admitted but they were to be a kind of subordinate partners always wearing the badge of inferiority. . . . .Even the Police Commission, which was impressed with the necessity of a larger infusion of Indians into the force could not get beyond this notion. . . It cannot be contended that when Indians can participate in the responsibilities of the Supreme and Local Governments they can have no part in the responsibilities of higher administrative work in different departments of the Government. When they can rise to the Executive Council, they cannot be deemed unworthy of rising to the office of a Deputy Inspector General of Police or a Superintending Engineer or of a Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkari or a Member of the Board of Revenue. Yet against all these there are restrictions at present which have outlived the notions that gave them rise. It cannot be long before an Indian appointed as Member of the Board of the Revenue. We venture to predict that the first appointment will be made within at least two years from this date. Such changes at the top must necessarily lead to similar changes down. From the Executive Council to the Board and from the Board to different departments the liberal policy now inaugurated must descend and spread. . . .Better days are, indeed coming for those who are now consigned to the Provincial Services. They will gradually find themselves in positions which have been regarded as beyond their reach and as assigned permanently to their superiors."

16.The Muhammadan of the 22nd May has the following:

Indians students in England

"An Indian student in England does not carry with him the same popularity as he did a few years ago the once cause of this growing estrangement lies in the want

of proper supervision over the Indian students in England. They go and live in England among surroundings so utterly different to those in which they have been bred and brought up and the opportunity of becoming intimate with the highly cultivated manners of English society are very limited; consequently both Indians and Englishmen fight shy of ripening acquaintances into friendhip and the pleasant reminiscences of English life which many of them carried back to India is now limited to santy numbers although Indians are flocking to England in hordes. . . . . Instead of returning to India with an affection for the English people the student come back to his home to feel that he is once again a member of a society which cares to know him and take him into its confidence and that he is free from the suspicion which hovered round his movements in England. . . . . . . We must add that the students whether in India or in England ought not to concern themselves with practical politics. It is this mistake with which many of us are unforunately familiar and which has led to much trouble in the past. The mischief that results and the horrors committed when politics slip into the hands of youths whose idea of judgment is yet to ripended and whose conception of conscience is also to be developed is unfortunately of very recent experience to be forgotten. So it is time that all efforts were made to suppress this infernal tendency. India's best needs require it and we cannot long affect to ignore the danger that inevitably must result from this mistake. . . . .The Indian students that go to England must strive to achieve the principles of freedom and self-reliance which by themselves form an education. They must move in such society and sourrounding which will infuse into them beyond the possibility of forsaking

the active and more energetic principles of the very life of the west. Those principles which have led the west on to prosperity and superiority. If Indians want to attain either the young men that visit Europe and the west must be keen on studying those very essential qualities which have led the west to hold sway in the world."

(k) General.

Protective duties in India.

27. In reporting the statement made by Lord Minto on the occasion of a dinner given to him by the Central Asian Society that the future of India depends on the improvement of her industries and that protective duties are necessary to bring about such an improvement, the Swadesamitran of the 20th May says: There is no doubt that the production and manufacture of articles in India will cease to be adversely affected by the competition of foreigners if import duties are levied on cloth, sugar, and paper, which are larged imported into India and export duties are livied on Cotton, oil and seeds which are largely exported to other coutries. Lord Minto' is not a tourist who stayed in India for only six xxxxx weeks but a statesman who was our Viceroy for five years and intelligently understood the trend of Indian public opinion. We therefore believe that he has made the above statement with a sincere interest in the welfare of India. Hereafter our representatives in the Legislative Council are sure to demand the introduction of protective duties in India and we fully trust that Lord Minto will utilise his experience and knowledge to help them at that time.

VI.MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madras Provincial Conference.

38.The Swadesamitran of the 19th May observes:"The public impression is that the proceedings were not conducted as they should have been and that the same interest and zeal were not evinced in this Conference

in this Conference as in the previous conferences. The reasons for this are manifold. At the outset there are no leaders either in Madras or in the mofussil, in whom the people have confidence. It is thought that those who now come forward to conduct public affairs do so with the idea of courting the favour of the Government and thereby securing higher appointments. It is of course a good thing a deputation waited upon His Excellency the Governor and presented a copy of the resolutions passed at the Conference. As lord Hardinge received a similar deputation from the Congress and gave a sympathetic reply, Sir Arthur Lawley also acted simiarly. Now the xxxx rulers have begun to be actuated by a desire that the Government should be conducted as far as possible in accordance with the wishes of the people. This desire will become strenthened and carried out on a larger scale in proportion to the strength of public opinion. Therefore it is necessary that those who were responsible for the conduct of the conference this year should try to guide its proceedings with the same interest and zeal which characterised the proceedings of previous conferences.

Indians in the Colonies.

39. The Lokopakari of the 22nd May writes: We lean that the consideration of the Indian Immigration Bill by the Legislative Council of South Africa has been suspended for the present and this seems to be the result of the recent decision of the Government of India. The adage 'If it sting it is a scorpion'; if not it is a harmless gryllus' appears to have proved true in this case. There is no limit to the difficulties and losses to which the Indians are subjected in South Africa. Our patriots should therefore continue to agitate about it; otherwise all that has been done till now will become useless. Our Government also should not accede to the request of the Transvaal Government. When both the Indian and the Colonial Governments are

under the rule of King George why cannot our Government pay some attention to the hardships suffered by the Indians in the Colonies? The statement that the British Government treats its subjects impartially without distinction of race or religion does not seem to be applied in practice. Though the Englishmen in India lead a happy life with princely comforts, they feel discontendted and the British Government is devising all sorts of means to remove such discontent; but it is in different in the matter of remedying the grievances of the Indians in other countries. This cannot be said to be impartial course and therefore this subject deserves to be specially considered by our Government.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd JUNE 1911.

Nò. 23 of 1911.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

page. 798. para '8'
804 para 14.

Indian emigrants.

9. The Andhraprakasika of the 31st May, feels gratified that the time has now come for the redress, to some extent, of the grievances of the South African Indians. The Transvaal Government have now given up their merciless attitude towards the Indian emigrants and have repealed the Asiatic Act of 1907. The paper hopes that the Transvaal authorities will not fail to secure gradually for the Indian residents in the Transvaal the common rights of humanity, now that they have yielded to reason and have taken a step in the right direction. Side by side with this happy news the paper hears with sorrow that the Indians in Canada are subjected to great disabilities. The requiest of the Indians in Canada to have this matter discussed in the Imperial Conference has not been complied with. The paper in conclusion hopes that the righer classes in India will introduce new methods of agriculture and create new industries so that the poor may not feel the necessity of emigrating from India but may find work in their own country and avoid hardships to which they are subjected at the hands of foreign Governments.

14 para.

England's relation with India.

19. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan of the 31st May in a lengthy article on "England's relations with India", makes the following observations: Lord Curzon was fully justified in a recent speech in making the remark that India is the pearl of England". India, as regards its population, position wealth, mines and general fertility, is reckoned as one of the best countries of Asia. x On the other hand, India has lost its influence in China and Japan and this will tell greatly upon her prosperity.

x. The extraordinary development and success of Japan have awakened China, who is exerting herself to walk in the foot-steps of her neighbour. Siam also is beginning to emulate the example set by Japan. Japan's industrial, commercial & Agri. developments have brought her on to a par with the European countries. China, too now wants by similar means to extend her influence in Asia.

If the commerce and industries of India are not well guarded, India will suffer very badly in Asia. Our British Government prides itself upon "Free trade", but this is a policy which at times proves detrimental to the interests of India. This policy hampers the material progress of India, inasmuch as Government is obliged to increase the taxation on Indian manufactures in order to encourage foreign trade. The result is that there is no demand for Indian manufactures in foreign countries. The policy of free trade cannot vouchsafe the interests of Indian commerce. Even an Independent and Free State like America does not favour the policy of "Free Trade" It is a matter for great regret that the British Government has taken but little part in the development of Indian arts and industries, and this is the reason they are kept in the background. Lord Minto has emphasised the necessity of safeguarding the Indian industries upon which (as he has rightly remarked) "depends the future prosperity of India." Lord Minto has further put it in plain words that 'so long as Tariff Reform is not introduced there is but very slight chance of the development of important industries in India." Unless Government alters its policy of Free Trade and modifies the scale of tariff on Indian exports and imports it is not possible that India will hold its own worthy to be called the shining and precious pearl of the Brittanic Crown. It is hoped that the exalted British Government will give due weight to the important remarks of Lord Minto.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The passive registers in the Transvaal and their triumph.

22. The Swadesamitran of the 27th May observes: The agreement which has been concluded between the Indians of South Africa especially the residents of the Transval and the Colonial Government granting practically all the points

desired by them will produce general satisfaction of India. The triumph which our brethren have thus secured after undergoing unbearable sufferings is due to the labour of Mr.Gandhi who guided them with great tact and courage. It is stated that while the number of Indians in South Africa before the Boer War was about 15,000 that number has now dwindled to 8,000 as many of them had to leave that country unable to bear the wrongs to which they were subjected. There was no limit to the miseries and torments which they suffered. The barborous manner in which the white people and the Government of that country treated the Indians will for ever, remain as a standing disgrace to them. But the Indians are prepared to forget as an unpleasant dream their sufferings during the last five years. Many have lost their houses and property and have become destitute without any means of livelihood and several families have become woe striken, as fathers were separated from their children and husbands from their wives. But whatever hardships they might have been subjected to, they steadfastly pursued constitutional agitation and passive resistance and bore the wrongs inflicted on them by Transvaal Government, It is stated that 3,500 Indians were imprisoned in the five years. Mr.Gandhi himself has been in jail three times and his son eight times. In the jail they could not get proper food and many were the indignities which they had to put up with. Now the fact that all these wrongs have been redressed gives consolation to our brethren as well as to ourselves. As Mr.Gandhi has been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this satisfactory state of affairs it is our duty to express our gratitude to him. At the same time, we should not forget Lord Ampthill who felt indignant at the sorrows of the Indians and helped their cause by his writings and speeches in the Parliament and elsewhere.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th JUNE 1911.

No.24 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES

I.FOREIGN POLITICS.

India and the Imperial Conference.

1. The Madras Standard of the 5th June writes:"It is a matter for extreme regret that Mr.Asquith should in answer to a question whether the Government would ask the opinion of the Imperial Conference as regards the advisability of more direct representative of India at the next Conference have said that it was not proposed to do so. The Prime Minister added that representation by the Secretary of State represents Indian sufficiently at the Conference may we ask whether that Minister would have right to be present at the next Conference, for at the last Conference he was allowed only as a matter of courtesy and we have seen it nowhere stated that his position has been bettered at the present Conference. But the position that the Secretary of State represents India sufficiently in such a body as the Imperial Conference is obviously untenable. For the conference is merely a consultative and advising body over whose suggestions the Cabinet will have to a large extent necessarily be those of the advocate. The Secretary of State for India will hence have to fulfil the functions of both advocate and judge on Indian questions. It is impossible for him to plead the cause of India with the same freedom as the representatives of the Colonies do that of their respective country. We see no reason why when the Colonies are granted direct representation India's claim to similar treatment should be ignored."

for India met all reasonable requirements. putting aside for the moment the statement that the Secy. of State

have to sit in Judgment The suggestions of the representatives of the colonies will be

A protective tariff for India.

8. In an article on this subject the Indian Patriot of the 6th June says:"The Secretary of State is always amenable to the influence of Lancashire and so long as

Lancashire knows that the Secretary of State is the supreme authority to decide matters of this kind, it will continue to put pressure upon him. But once His Majesty's Government decide that the Secretary of State will not override the opinions and wishes of the Government of India backed up by the opinions and wishes of the people themselves, Lanchashire will know to give its votes independent by the Government's attitude and policy in respect of questions affecting India's industrial interests. The ~~and wishes of the Government of India will know to give its votes independent by the Government's attitude and~~ The determing factor in the any conflict of opinion between the Indian and the British Governments must be the opinion of the people of India. . . . The essence of any reform must be the relaxation of the authority of the Home Government; for that authority so long as it remains as it is, is bound to be employed againt India in the matter of development of its industries and manufactures. What Lord Morley did in regard to the proposal of the Madras Government is a most flagrant instance of the utter disregard of Indian interests Indian opinion and Indian wishes. If that is repeated in respect of everything proposed in India there can surely be no hope for us for doing anything in our own way for the advancement of our industries. Any other way that we may be forced to follow will be the way which commends itself to rival and antagonistic interests; and that will not lead us before industrial salvation. ~~for doing anything in our own way for the advancement of our industries. Any other way that we may be forced to follow will be the way which commends its antagoistic interest; and that will not lead us to our Industrial salvation.~~

There is much said now-a-days about the House of Lords being a standing obstacle in the way of Liberal Government. Our standing obstacle is Lancashire as a voting force in Briti[sh] politics and the subservience of the Government of the d[ay] to Lancashire. We hope that the start that has bee[n]

Lord Minto in exposing this iniquitous arrangement will help to increasingly influence British ~~people~~ public opinion in the direction which the Times indicates and that the Government of India will be left unfettered discretion to act in the best interests of India and in accordance with the wishes of the Indian people themselves."

Indian Industry & Swadeshism.

9. In an article under this heading contributed by their own correspondent the Indian Patriot, of the 6th June publishes the following:-"Protection of the indigenous industry of which we see so much is said and written, lies in the ~~hadsn~~ hands of the Government and the people. But so far as the Government is concerned it will not render such help as the country may require either through policy or through fallacious economy. So long as England is a commercial country caring most for her own material advantage one cannot expect the Government to lay down measures which will necessitate a clashing of English and Indian interests. On the other hand, much has been done by the commercial policy of the British to smother our industries that threatended to push a few English manufacturer out of their stools. Not to pick examples from the worm-holes of by-gone ages let us refer our readers to the excise duties on cotton goods, a clear authenticated instance when the interests of India have been deliberately sacrifieed to the interests of some British manufacturer. So, then, it is vain to expect from our rulers a greater solicitude for the welfare of our industries than for theirs. Moreover, State-interference is only a minor factor in the solution of the problem and it cannot be looked forward to in the initial stages. If we prove ourselves capable of self-support it is beyond doubt ~~that help would be pouring~~ ~~the initial stages.~~ If ~~we prove ourselves capable of self-support, it is beyond doubt~~

that help would be pouring in afterwards, even unasked. The Government will not and cannot initiate and it rests mainly when upon the people. All that the rulers would do is to lubricate the machine when set on foot. Hence the primary look-out of intiation is ours and it is our duty to be equal to the task when occasion calls us and necessity claims us."

The decay of Swadeshi activity.

11.The Indian Patriot of the 7th June writes as follows:"Our Calcutta correspondent telegraphed to us yesterday about a remarkable memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy in which Moulvi Lekat Hussain invokes the aid of Lord Hardinge to revive Swadeshi activity in India. Swadeshi activity even in Bengal has been put but feebly evident of late. It is explained in various ways as due to the proverbial apathy of the people as Moulvi Lekat Hussain's memorial would have it, to needless and irritating interference. Those who remember the rapidity and eagerness with which the Swadeshi cult, if we may so term it, was preached and accepted in Bengal would be surprised that the great movement should have so soon begun to flag. Of course it was not begun under the happies auspices and the most unhappy development of boycott which was associated with the Swadeshi certainly hastened the present predicament. That association may have even originated the germ that has almost killed the Swadeshi. . . . . . . .Often evil associations of the boycott brought against the Swadeshi propagandist needless and irritating interferences. His spirit was suspected and often that spirit was aggressive. The phenomenal success, for a time of this great movement in Bengal was, it is evident, due to the pangs felt all the keener then, over the partition of the province. Swadeshi and boycott went together and seemed to depend upon each other. Boycott fell out of fashion and Swadeshi inevitably suffered. The Swadeshi movement deserves

to succeed, but it is not the Viceroy that can make it successful. The people must have make it and if they fail, as they seem to have failed it is because they have not the devotion and self-sacrifice, also that they lack enterprise and skill. Moulvie Leakat Hussain could have appealed to the people instead of to the Viceroy to greater effect."

(13) para 829pb.

14. The Wednesday Review of the 7th June writes:"

The reduction of Military expenditure.

Two cryptic telegrams were received last week on the question of the reduction of Military expenditure and we cannot divine their purpose. It was first economies in the military budget but that has been officially contradicted. Mr. Montague replied in Parliament that whatever economies might be possible there was no change of the reduction in the armed strength of the country. We can very well understand it even without his saying it. The Indian Army has been organised solely with a view to meet European exigencies and it is next to impossible that the India Office will not consent to the War Office taking upon its shoulder even a fraction of the burden imposed upon India. The Government of India have repeatedly complained against the large number of British soldiers foisted upon India sent for training and service here with a view to the reduction of the Imperial budget and their complaints have been cries in the wilderness. It is too much to expect that all of sudden the British exchequer will come to our relief. . . . . It is a matter for sincere regret that the question of military expenditure has not been in the forefront during the last few years and if ever there was a time which admitted economies it is the present. Lord Haldane said the othe

Stated that the Indian army might be reduced with a view to effecting

day that the problem of defence has been settled at the Colonial Conference in a manner which was not anticipated. Whatever may be the lines on which the settlement has been arrived the contribution of the colonies for defence is less than a fifth of what India makes and that is too costly an honour for a poor dependency like India. The times are propitious now for enforcing due economy and keeping a reserve for the rainy day. We hope Lord Hardinge's Government will emulate the example of Mayo, Northbrook and Lytton and try to keep the army budget as low as possible.

Is Hinduism a disguised political propaganda?

31. The Sadhvi of the 1st June, has the following in reply to a certain article that is said to have appeared in the Observer of the 29th April:. . .

It tries to show that the Hindus are proverbial for their intolerance and that even the Brahmin nurse sweetens her childrenIs ears by singing the lullaby--

"Hate the foreign, Hindu be,
"'Bharath Matha prayeth thee.'

.. . . The observer is guilty of the greatest wickedness in attributing this hellish verse to the Brahmin nurse. The tolerance of the Hindus is simply phenominal. They have been regarding the special favour shown to the Muhammadans as a favour shown to their Indian brethren and consequently as a favour shown to themselves . . . .If that were not the case there would be have been a hurricane of public feeling beating against the ~~case there would have been a hurricane of~~ dis-proportionate favour shown to the Muhammadans by the Government of India and it is a matter for wonder that the Observer has neither eyes to see nor ears to hear a nor a mind to realise the spirit of brotherhood and tolerance that the Hindus patiently suffer such abuses and yet try to hug their Mussalman brethren

disproportionate favour shown to the Mohamedans by the Govt of Ind.

as their devoted friends? They do so not out of fear but out of a desire to promote the interest of the Indian nationality. We hope that our Mussalman friends will reflect over the matter and teach a good lesson to men of the stamp of the editor of the Observer. It is not impossible for the Hindus to throw their lot with the British people and declare themselves against the Muhammadans but it against their very nature. They know that Muhammadans are as much Indians as they themselves are and they do not want to fight against their own kith and kin. . . ."

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th JUNE 1911.

No.25 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) POLITICS.

India and the Imperial Conference.

1. In an article on this subject, the West Coast Spectator, of the 14th June writes:-"The Prime Minister has declared that he cannot allow a more direct representation of India at the Imperial Conference. India's reasonable requirements, he said, would be met by the presence of the Secretary of State. Mr.Asquith's notion of reasonable requirements is known only to himself but all reasonable men should admit that in an Imperial Conference India should have a much better representation than that offered by the Secretary of State for India. . . . .The Imperial Conference practically speaking is made up of the representatives of the Colonists. It is therefore, absurd to suppose that all reasonable requirements of India are met by the prescence of the Secretary of State for India or any Indian official for the

matter of that, at the Imperial Conference. The Indian Official's views are not necessarily those of the peoples and in fact on certain questions of vital importance to the Indian people the Indian official holds views diametrically opposed to those of the real representatives of the people. Mr.Asquith's statement clearly points out that English statesmen are utterly in the dark as regards the Indian public opinion that they have one doctrine for the use of the Colonists and another for the real Empire England possesses.

Indians and the higher grades of the public service.

33. In an article under the heading "A plea for higher appointments of educated Indians in the public service" by Mr.K.C.Kanjilal,B.L., the Wednesday Review of the 14th June publishes the following:- "The spirit of the age is highly favourable to the realisation of those aspirations which naturally arise from the changed conditions which education has brought about and the inexhaustible natural resources of a vast continent like India. Humanity sickens at the sight of people whose civilisation was once unique in the history of the world, starving in the midst of plenty and allowing their natural and acquired parts to deteriorate for want of proper field of action. But when the generous instincts of Englishmen at home are aroused in favour of suffering humanity by an increased knowledge of its true condition an amount of influence will be brought to bear upon the existing form of bureaucratic Government in India leavened through it has been of late by the introduction of a small native element into its constitution such as to force it to liberalise its institutions and accord to the ruled a full measure of the rights and privileges of British citizenship. As the people of India as a whole are admitted even by Government to be highly law-abiding and loyal to the British Sovereign any objection to increasing their political

privileges on the ground of safety of the Empire will not hold water for single moment. Nothing but a straightforward and just policy will satisfy the demands of the enquiring and liberal spirit of the age. . . . . . The administrative policy of the Government of India resulting in a monopoly of the higher offices of the State by members by the ruling class and reducing the children of the soil to a miserable position affords a striking evidence of the necessity of its reform. The people of India are not allowed full play and arbitrary restrictions have been placed in the way of their freely competing with Europeans. . . . . . The fulfilment of the repeated pledges given by such authoritative documents as the Charter Act of 1833 and the Queen's proclamation may be easily put off. As a matter of fact, so far as a trial has been made of Indians appointed to positions of responsibility it is freely acknowledged that they have satisfied all expectations and discharged their duties with ability and integrity It has been declared by no less an authority than the late Lord Chancellor the Earl of Selbore that in every instance in respect of integrity of learning of knowledge of the soundness and satisfactory character of the judgments arrived at, the native judgments in civil cases are quite as good as those of English judges. . . . The native judiciary is highly educated and well trained. Moreover except in every isolated cases they are now free from the charges which used to be made against them namely of being wanting impartiality and judicial purity. . . . Thus it appears abundantly clear that the claims of the educated Indians to a higher ranks of the Judicial Service stand on a firm and valid ground. . . . The Indians are assumed to be unfit to have charge of district; it is convenient to assume ~~to be unfir to have charge of the district; it is convenient to assuem~~ that all Englishmen are cool and wise in danger while no Indians are so and that consequently

only Englishmen and no Indians are competent to be trusted with independent charge. . . . . . It is obvious that the educated Indians are entitled to the higher appointments in the Judicial and Executive Service of the State on more grounds than one, viz., the Royal Pledge the favourable opinion of eminent officials and statesmen as to their fitness and as the principal means of improving the materials condition of the country.

(k) General.

41. The Indian Army. The Sasilekha, of the 10th June deals with the question of curtailing the cost of the administration of the country by reducing the Indian army and in comparing the India of to-day, with the India during the time of the Indian mutiny it says that it has changed for the better. Women and children too, know full well now that India has greatly benefited by the English rule. The reforms recently introduced into Government have greatly gratified the people. Through the great administrative changes that are effected every day, the people are growing happier. Under such circumstances it is not proper that Government should still suspect the loyalty of the sepoys and the people. They ought, says the paper to place confidence in them and reduce the army of British soldiers. Moreover if anywhere in India there breaks out any revolution the army may be taken to the scene from another quarter by railway. Again the fear that Russia may attack India has now entirely vanished. It is now too eagerly to entertain any fear of China. It is not proper says the paper to maintain a large army at an enormous cost in order to meet a future contingency. The people of India badly want pure water, hospitals and good drainage. In order to reduce the cost of administrations, Indians with high educational qualifications should be appointed to high posts.

If a reduction is effected in the cost of administration a reduction in taxes will follow. To effect the latter, permanent settlement should be brought into force. Until then the people cannot enjoy great peace and if the people are peaceful says the paper the army can be reduced to a large extent.

Fire arms.

42. In commenting on the letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General by the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam suggesting the issue of orders prohibiting the possession of pistols and revolvers the Kistnapatrika of the 2nd June remarks that the suggestion is a queer one and so also the grounds on which it is based. It is, of course, true that certain villians have committed murderous outrages with fire arms but it does not follow from that, says the paper that the innocent should also be punished along with the guilty. The letter aims at depriving not only the people of Bombay Presidency in which there was a murder and the people of the two Bengals in which there were eight or nine murders but also the innocent people of the other Provinces including Madras of the privilege of using arms. The Lieutenant Governor wrote once before suggesting this step to Lord Minto. But the latter did not agree to it. The paper, in conclusion submits that it will be improper to bring into force the change suggested all over India and that the life honour and property of the people cannot be rendered more secure by such change.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th JUNE 1911.

No.26 of 1911.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.FOREIGN POLITICS.

India and the Imperial Conference.

1.The West Coast Reformer, of the 15th June says: "Mr.Asquith's statement that in such a conference the representative of India by the Secretary of State would meet all reasonable requirements is ludicrous on the very face of it, for it is not absurd to suppose that the nominee of the Government that the Secretary of State for India is, will or can have equal interest or privilege with the nominees of the people that the Premiers of the self-Governing colonies are in fighting out the cause of the people. We only think that the statement made by the Prime MInister has the additional force to make our conviction firmer that there is no rest for India till the goal of self-government is reached and till then her equality with her sister dominions would be an unrecognised fact in whatever grand functions she may be required to represent. .-.:.- It is indeed unfortunate that at a time when there is a good deal of misunderstanding between different parties themselves in India regarding matters of socio-religious importance and when the official and the popular opinions are almost in collision regarding matters of political and commercial importance, Mr.Asquith should have been disposed to pronounce a statement which is unjustifiable in itself and which has the characteristic effect of depriving India of the prestige which it boasted to have possess among other dominions in all equal degree. Even the severest of our critics cannot deny that in point of population wealth and dimensions India stands ahead of all the colonies which the British now possess."

The Indian Patriot of the 17th June remarks: "In the Imperial Conference there is no representative of India. But

India is bound to come in, as the development of the Empire proceeds. India was long regarded as having no self-consciousness. It is no longer regardded so. On the other hand even in its relations with England questions have been raised which will have to be settled in a way satisfactory to itself. With a population exceeding three hundred millions a culture and civilization the oldest in the world and intelligence and resourcefulness which have immense possibilities of development India will have sooner or later to be counted with in the arrangement of Imperial concerns. Mr.Asquith does not certainly count India among countries which may never attain to the full stature of self-government. If centralisation is regarded as increasingly absurd and disintegration increasigly impossible in regard to other parts of the disintegration Empire, it must be equally so in India. England may be content to leave things as they are so long as there is no voice heard against them from those most concerned. But the moment you create a means for accredited representatives of the people to speak in their name and on their behalf; you must be prepared to listen to their voice. India having been placed in a position to voice her feelings and wishes by means of a recognised machinery of the Government she cannot be ever denied the right and the opportunity to reach her full development."

In an article under the Heading "Citizenship in the Empire" the Hindu of the 17th June writes:"The Imperial Conference has managed to consider and discuss several important measures such as the Imperial defence scheme and the schemes to improve communications between the various parts of the Empire. But close as the bonds of Empire are being drawn, their strength will be as nothing against the strength

disruptive forces which may, unless certain tendencies which are now apparent are promptly checked, ultimately wreck the Empire on which the sun never sets. Before examining the what these tendencies are, it would be as well to promise what the position of India in the Emprie is. Even the most rabid anti - Asiatic in the Colonies will hardly deny that India forms an imperial "asset" of the first magnitude. Apart from the fact that without India the terms Empire would be a misnomer, the large volume of trade and the large field of investments and careers for Englishmen in India by which England is now benefited would disappear and England would be left with her Colonies alone-a territory still vast but sparsely populated. It is thus evident that India has claims to a consideration which is not usually given to her by the Colonies and by England. The voice of India has unfortunately not been considered in the past by statesman whose Imperialism has been unable to surmount the colour-line and the Imperial Government played in the recent struggle between the Indians and the South African Colonies a part which was neither dignified nor statesmanlike. A firm instance on the principle on the part of the Imperial Government that a British citizen is no less so because of colour, creed or religion, would long ago have finished this unseemly wrangle between the constituents of the same Empire. . . . . . In pure theory any British subject is the equal of any other anywhere in the British Empire. As Mr.Bryce suggested there is nothing to prevent an Indian from being Prime Minister or Governor General of Canada. So much for theory. What do we find in actual practice? We find the Indian in the Colonies subje[illegible] to invidious and degrading restrictions; his politi[illegible] are nil; while his civil rights are curtailed sol[illegible] of the fact that he is a British subject one who [illegible]

pride say Civis Britannus Sum, is not a sufficient set-off against the fact that his skin is not white. We have before us as we write a pamphlet issued by the Victoria Society of Friends of the Hindu setting forth the treatment that Indians are receiving in Canada. We have more than once alluded to this subject and it forms only part of a series of deliberate acts by which the Colonies are bent on denying Indians the privileges of citizenship. . . . . It is one thing for a Colony to make these iniquitous laws differentiating between British subjects and quite another for the Imperial Government to bring forward proposals which express approval of such measures. A little firmless on such matters would have gone such a long way that we cannot but regret that the Imperial Government should thus have thought necessary to pander to Colonial prejudices. The Colonies must be taught definitely to recognise that either they are of the Empire or out of it. If they are in, and of, the Empire, the sooner they recognise that that they are not serving the Imperial cause by attempting to twist and narrow the conception of British citizenship, the sooner will be attained that ideal of Imperial unity to which they profess so much attachment. Nothing has been more clearly brought out by these proceedings of this Conference than the supreme necessity for India to be treated as an important part of the Empire to receive adequeate representation in the Councils of the Empire."

(k) General.

Muhammadans and the Public Service.

In a leader on the subject the Muhammadan, of the 15th June, writes: "The Madras Presidency is notorious for many things two of which we venture to mention here -- (1) multiplicity of examinations and (2) inadequate representation of Muhammadans. . . . . .It is a patent fact that, except in the Revenue Department and the lower grades of the Police Department, Muhammadans are nowhere

in the Public Service. Even in these days of pheno
progress most of the Government offices are conspicuo
absence of Mussalmans, and these are offices in Madras
staffed exclusively with one class of people. Suppose
or head clerk of an office is a Brahmin, you can be sur
of finding more than 50 per cent. of the staff to consis
Brahmins, and this is the state of affairs in this Presid
in spite of Brahmins, and this is the state of af fairs in
Presidency in spite of the report of the Royal Decentralisa
Commission wherein among other things attention of local Governments has been prominently called to the necessity for this and to the danger of allowing undue prominence to any one class. It is only the Revenue Department that shows a few pleasing Muhammadan faces. Other departments present a glo appearance, and Mussalmans are rarely seen there except as menials. . . . . . It may be argued that the present inadequate representation of Muhammadans in the Government service is due to their own fault of not having kept pace with the times and produced sufficient number of qualified men. Nevertheless the present state of affairs is also due and now-a-days due solely to the indifference of heads of departments and offices. What should be thought of an European officer that appoints to a responsible post an unpassed Brahmin in preference to a qualified Mussalman or Christian? We can quote even more instances of the kind.. . . . . . . We trust that Government will bestow their serious attention on the matter. We will revert to the subject and deal with it in more detail on a future occasion."

7. The following appears in the Madras Standard of the

Prosecution informers.

17th Jun :- "Mr. Montagu had to face ... number of ques...
on the methods of prosecutio... the Pol...
Wattore murder 10

results of these cases are engaging the attention of t Governments and of the Secretary of State. It is also that Lord Crewe is communicating with the Indian Gover with regard to the procedure in such cases. The proc in gang and dacoity cases and the use made of the evide of informers is receiving the careful attention of the ment with regard of the United Provinces. The Indian Go ment will then consider the subject in connection with t procedure in other Provinces. But the decision not to pr cute the informers in the Howrah and Jat cases for perju to be regretted. Perhaps, the Government thinks that info might not be easily obtainable, if informers in the Howrah misleading the police are punished. But then the Gove does not seriously advert to the other aspect namely, tha man is safe if the police are to proceed to the extent of launching a prosecution on the strength of an informer's accusation who might have his own axe to grind in the matter . . . . In the interests of public safety justice an prestige of the administration, the informers who bring v atious accusations and mislead the public and the police, ought to pay the penalty for their offence. The Government attitude towards such a disreputable lot is surprising."

11. In an article under this heading the Indian Patriot of the 17th June writes:--

Politics and political activity.

"A calm survey of our political activities and the working of our various associations established to further our political causes often has the effect of depressing the patriotic mind. The sustained work the devoted worker the spirit the cheerfulness and the hopes of the patriot are all wanting. Seldom do we ... at all ~~at all,~~ it is only in conn...

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alien
d in the
furtherance B...

when as if awakened from sleep such an organis
called upon to offer its opinions, views or sugges
say that there is not work enough or that there is not work
always to do, is certainly a falsehood. We have enough wo
to occupy many more established associations ar ocieiti
than we possess. The want is of patriots.
the fitful signs of activity that they s
by the General apathy that they display
leaders of the public in any place ex
to the inroads of selfish men among
of men are really at the bottom and
best and what is worse what would
vantage. In many places political associat
come to such sorry passes that their names could be he
at rare intervals when for instance, one of the members more watchful than the rest desires to utilise its name for his own purpose.... . . . To such an extent has the spirit of selfishness been permitted to pollute public life as it is known in our own midst that people have almost become accustomed to ascribe motives for even the most disinterested action. This has demoralised public life. People, who would otherwise like to do practical work, are actually discouraged from doing so by having to associate themselves with men whom they would either avoid or keep at a distance. Unless some earnest efforts are made by such leading men as are in a position to command public influence our public life and public activities would degenerate into a force the inte
isplay of a few selfish people. It is better that
vity at all than that it should be direct
We have need for activity for orga
t the most important need of al
t kind of men."

14. The Hindu of the 17th June, writes:-- "As we press the shocking

The murder of Mr. R.W.D'E Ashe Collector of Tinnevelly.

has reached us that R.Ashe, I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate of Tin was shot by a man on the railway station platform at Mani junction. Mr. Ashe is stated to have expired on his way t Tinnevelly. It is useless to speculate, until fuller part culars are available, what could have been at the bottom o this dastardly and diabolitcal act but all sections of publ will view with horror and indignation this outrage on an able and sympathetic District officer. Our correspondent fr Tuticorin wires that the assassin immediately committed suicide and that much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Ashe who was with him in the train. The heartfelt sympathy of all will we sure be extended to Mrs. Ashe in her great sorrow".

The Madras Standard of the 17th June, says:-- "We extremely regret to learn that a horrible tragedy has t place at Maniyachi railway station this morning when the collector of Tinnevelly was shot dead by an aged Brahmin It is scarcely necessary to say that the event will create horror and deep regret all over the Presidency. The assass has committed suicide. We offer our deepest sympathy to the widow."

In a further article on this subject the Hindu of the 19th June, writes;-- The murder whether it partakes of the na of a political crime as it is suspected to be or no is the most wanton and unprovoked outrage which has up to now been recorded in the history of these disgraceful outrages that have tarnish the fair name of the country before the civilised world. Th noxious growth of anarchical crime so entirely foreign t instincts, sentiments and cherished con of this la

of the Government to strive their best to see that it does

obtain a foothold in this Presidency. The danger of the ana
to the peace order and well-being of the people ~~must be mani~~
to the meanest understanding. The anarchist with his fals
traitorous patriotism, is a much greater danger to the mass
his countrymen than to the ruling class or to the constitu
thority. The negation of law and order and the substituti
the anarchist's own judgment means and weapons for those
of constituted authority is fraught with far graver danger
community than to the agents of administration who could e
take care of themselves, if they have not to take care of th
community, too. When they have got to do both the task is a
remely difficult one and while it is necessary that they
should not adopt measures in a panic which which would ha
peaceful and law-abiding citizen, in the attempt to put
this species of violent crime, it is equally necessary th
the people and their leaders should strive their utmos
assist the authorities to weed out of this country thi
cruel and un-Indian movement. It is indeed to be devout
that the crime at Maniyachi will turn out not to be of a
anarchical character "

The Indian patriot of the 19th June remarks:-- "Our
Presidency has hitherto enjoyed a reputation of which we h
justly proud. But that reputation has been very seriously
affected by a dreadful deed so repuganant to our civilisati
and our traditions. Men could till now hardly relaise the
possibility of a crime like this anywhere within the limits
of the Southern Presidency. The occurrence of it has bee

to our sense of self-satisfaction, and has had a stunning effect on the community at large. The murderer though dead has through his body left a clue which will be utilised, we no doubt, to trace the crime to its source. The most essen thing is that a capable and cool headed officers should be c for the investigation of the case."

The West coast Spectator of the 21st June says:-- quarter should be given to the anarchists; and we earnestly that the people will render every help to the police to tra the abettors of the crime and all those who have anything the conspiracy. This is the time to show that our protest of loyalty are not hollow and unreal that we will not be content with passing resolutions expressing our sorrow for the bereaved and condemnation of the dastardly crime; but we fully prepared to actively co-operatie with the Government to obliterate the dangerous movement. Anarchy and sediti will never regenerate India in fact unrighteousness n anation and history teaches us that it is only rightou ~~never exalteth that helps a nation to achieve a higher~~ ~~c~~ . . . . . . The sin that attaches to this diabolical an eous act is very great, and the only reparation the peo lies in giving no quarter for the assasin's friends and quate provision for the sorrowing widow and children of th innocent murdered."

The Wednesday Review, of the 21st June observes:-- was as dastardly as it was senseless and if there are any mi guided individuals who think that such acts will do any good to the country or in any manner frighten the ruling class they are woefully mistaken. The British are the last people to be ced into anything and it is this trait which has made them masters of a sixth of the world. We are very much loat

~~xxxxxxxxxx/readxxxxxx/xxxxxx.beh~~

any widespread conspiracy behind this cowardly assassination bu how the assassin came to be possessed of a rifle needs cl investigation into by the authorities. It is certainly dan to peace and order if such madcaps are suffered to roam ab country armed with deadly weapons. The authorities cannot vigilant in the matter and these erratic men should be trace to their den and ruthlessly suppressed;"

The West Coast ~~Spectator~~ Reformer of the 22nd June, remarks:- "The only feeling which will be aroused all over the country except perhaps among insane and hopelessly prejudiced malcon and seditionists at the cold blooded murder of Mr. R.W.D'E. A I.C.S., the Collector of Tinnevelly, will be one of horror and indignation at the thought that another of their own cou men had been deluded into disgracing his country and his ra joining the ranks of anarchy and assassination. There i not sufficient warrant for stating that the foul crime the outcome of an organised conspiracy but the fact that assassin was armed with a revolver and that he was accom by a companion who succeeded in getting away presumably w being identified may be taken as an indication that the cr was premeditated and carefully planned. . . . . . . It is ve necessary that the Indian people should unequivocally expres their indignation at every such outrage and their abhorrence of all manner of bloodshed. Of course the great mass of the Indian people do really recoil with horror from such crimes but ought to remember that the act of a single assassin suffices to plunge a whole nation in disgrace and further more it is

undeniable that every such crime is calculated to inspire the perpetration of a fresh one."

The Mysore Times of the 24th June writes:-- "One thing is certain that the regeneration of our country the attainment of our country to a position of equality with the self-governin colonies of the empire, the elevation of our country to the plane of the nations of the West in political matters, cannot surely evolve out of such bloody deeds. We must give up such destructive tendencies, but base our action on constructive lines. There are so many parts of our national organism that have to be taken care of. Either they are dead or imbued with so little life that they cannot contribute to the general growth but on the other hand, are a dead weight hindering the amelioration of the country. Let the attention of one and all be turned to the flaws in us, a rectification of which will be our salvation. It is fervently hoped that this will be the first and last of the dastardly crimes of a political nature if it should so be committed in Southern India and that the public will without reserve or an asking combine with the Government in the Prevention of any recrudescence in the future."

[Indian Military expenditure.]

17. In a leader on this subject the Hindu of the 23rd June says:-- "If as is rightly presumed the reduction of Military expenditure is now contemplated on the ground that the Russian bogey has been well laid to rest by the Convention it is not for the Times or any of its Military experts to dispute the ground which has been taken by one who is in the best position to judge of it. It follows,

therefore, that the Indian Military reorganisation and redistribution, which has been effected by Lord Kitchener on the sole basis of increasing the concentration and mobilising Indian forces on the frontier most open to the expected or supposed Russian attack may safely undergo revision both in respect of numbers localtion and distribution so that this poor country may be spared all this needless and extravagant arrangements which even from the Military point of view will no longer be necessary. Of course much might be urged in favour of the present Commander-in-Chief's claim that the armaments should be efficient and up-to-date. ~~But as~~ Viceroy and his Council is obviously the wisest from every point of view. We regret however that the Home Government apparently prepared to agree with this view, should have as Colonel seely's reply indicated, added a rider that they do not contemplate any reduction in the number of the British forces but only in the number of Indian forces. We trust that no such invidious distinction will be made, e... at a time when the Indian public are urging for higher milit... careers for Indian in the army.. . . . . . . The burden of armaments in a country so naturally protected as India is extremely heavy and its pressure on its poverty-stricken people is great."

to ... ... the ... by propo... and

18. In referring to the opinion of the Times (London) on the Dacca conspiracy case the murder of Mr. Ashe, and the Howrah and Khulana cases as cabled out to India on the 19th June the Madras Standard of the 23rd June says:-- "The Times is apparently willing to spare nobody and the Government of India itself comes in for castigation at its hands. It makes the gravest of cha... against the most responsible body in the country in a l...ght hearted

The Times (London) and the unrest in India.

way which simply takes ones breath away. Surely it is not a light thing to accuse the Government of India of being determined to whitewash the country suitably by the end of the year, that is for the Coronation Darbar. So the Government of India therefore try to keep up false appearances and do not rule firmly; neither do they repress political crime because they have a weakness for political window-dressing on the occasion of the Darbar? Every one in India knows that the contrary is the case. Measure after measure been taken which Indian public opinion pronounced to be unnecessary for the end in view, which went beyond the ~~pronounced to beunnecessary for the end~~ requirements of the situation, which told more heavily on the peaceful and the law-abiding than on the seditionist and anarchist. We cannot account for this outburst of the Times except on the supposition that Lord Hardinge's policy which has met with the whole-hearted approval of the people is no relished by it. He has already proved himself to be a real statesman full of insight determination and tact holding hi ideals of rule and what is far insight more difficult knowin how to put them into practice. The people of India have know enough of the Viceroy to be sure that there will be no swervi from the path he has chalked out for himself because the leadi paper in from the path he has chalked out for himself because t leading paper in Eng land is suffering from a sudden fit of midsummer madness. It would be disastrous were he to swerve from that path but that we know is impossible."

19. The Cochin Argus of the 24th June has the following:--

The assassinations of a C.I.D. officer and the Collector of Tinnevely.

"It is indeed deplorable to find that anarchy and assassination have by no means been eradicated from the soil of India. It was hoped that necessary repression on the one hand and liberal political concessions on the other would restore complete tranquility the country but events are occurring which go to falsify this expectation. A few evenings ~~on the other would~~ ago, another Indian Police officer in the person of Sub-Inspector Rajkumar Ray of the C.I.D., was shot dead at Mymensing while he was returning home from a stroll, five shots having been fired, a popular officer and his murder is believed to be the outcome of an anarchical plot. . . . . . . Another popular sympathetic and able Civilian has now been struck down by the hand of the assassin, and this time the foul deed has been perpetrate n our own Presidency in an area which it should be noted wa not long ago seething with sedition in the suppression of the murdered Civilian had in the course of his duty to take a leading part. . . . . . . In their efforts to get t the bottom of the present crime, the authorities have the r to expect the fullest co-operation of all loyal and right-mi citizens; and it is to be hoped that the expressions of sorr and indignation which are heard on all sides will be followe by practical action calculated to help the Government in expos and destroying sedition wherever it exists. That it exists is unfortunately only too evident. . . . . Whenever an officia is struck down there will be another ready to take the vacant place fearless of bomb or pistol. But while this is so, the time has come when determined efforts should

be made by the Government to destroy anarchy and sedition root and branch and stem."

What is unrest in India.?

20. In an article under this heading in which an ex[tract] of a speech, made in London By Sir J.Mack[ay] is quoted, "that although he has heard and read a good deal on the subject of unrest in India, he has not heard a word of it from his business people in Calcutta." The Indian Patriot, of the 24th June says:-- "Where by that term the awakening of the people is meant a result of English educ[ation] there is unrest in India of a healthy kind one that does cred[it] to the Government and of which the Government would be proud. The highest aim of English statesmen who concerne[d] themselves about India was that this unrest might come t[o] pass. . . . . . All true friends of Indians would welcom[e] an unrest and they would be grateful to a Government that brought it about. That gratitude was expressed, as it coul[d] never have been better expressed day before yesterday on th[e] Coronation ~~the king by the spontaneous out burst of~~ ~~of never have been better expressed day before yeasterday on the Coronation~~ of the King by the spontaneous burst of loyalty and love for the British Sovereign and the British Government. But the term unrest has come to be associated with quite another significance. It is understood not as the natural future development of an intelligent race like the Hindus & the of criminal tendencies in them as the first signs of a revolt by the people against the Government. There is no unrest of this kind, although incidents have occurred here and there, enabling hasty people to make such conclusions. There is unrest of other kind. but that will do no harm to the cause of law and order or of respect for authrotûty."

The British Empire.

21. In an article under the heading the "Governmence of the Empire," the Madras Standard, of the 24th June, writes:-- "The handful of Indians who have had the pleasure of witnessing the festivities should have been struck with the potentialities of the Empire of which their country forms a part. We have no doubt their thoughts also s o should have been directed to the future of their country as a limb of this empire. India is in a transition stage. Its immediate problems are essentially economic and how she will fare in the attempts to consolidate the empire and what place will be assigned to it are questions that depend upon so many issues which have no direct bearing with the immediate Indian concerns. The strong trend of public opinion in England as revealed by the Imperial Conference, is towards the formation of a Grand Assembly of the Empire meeting annually, to discuss the naval and military defence trade and commerce within the empire the foreign policy and other questions of common interest. Will the claim of India to a place in this assembly be recognised and will India be thus enabled as a part of the empire, to work out its own salvation, are questions that ought to have suggested themselves to those now sojourning in the very heart of the empire. On one point, however, there can be no doubt. The future of India is united with the future of the empire and on the future of this empire depends to a grand extent the peace of the world and the progress of its various parts."

(k) General.

What does England gain by India.

28. The Swadesamitran of the 17th June writes:-- The lat late Mr. J.M.Maclean once observed

that there was not one family in England which was maintained without the help of England who derived their income from India.

What does England gain by India.

Though England and India are mutually helpful to each other in many respects, we shall now deal only with the advantage which England gains by the possession of India. Firstly many England youths find employment in India and many English capitalists start business in India and profit thereby. India serves also as a training ground for British soldiers and Commanders. Besides this the present strength and influence of England are due to its possession of India. There is yet another matter in which the utility of India to England will grow day by day, and that is when the Indian people become as rich as their European brethren, they will be able to purchase a larger quantity of the manufactured goods of England and send out a larger quantity of raw products to England, to the Britishers and the latter should therefore devote their attention to this matter. Even the London Times wrote some days back that if the Britishers would help the growth of large industries in India, increase the length of the railways and ~~th~~ the number of irrigation projects in the country and improve the education of its people they need not pay any heed to the rise of anarchism of sedition in the country. If this suggestion is adopted it will not only remove the poverty of the people but will also make them more civilised, and this will lead to their going in for a larger number of foreign articles. What doubt is there that this will will materially benefit England.?

The Murder of Mr. Ashe.

29. The Hindu Nesan of the 19th June expresses its horror at the assassaination of Mr. Ashe, who was known to be a capable and sympathetic Collector and heartily sympathises with Mrs. Ashe in her sad berevement.

On the same subject the Swadesamitran of the 19th June, observes:-- We regret to learn of the murder of Mr. Ashe, the Collector of Tinnevelly at the Maniyachi junction by a Brahman. Mr. Ashe came out to India in 1895 and was the Sub-Collector at Tuticorin during the Tinnevelly riots. Though some of his acts during that period did not get him a good name public opinion is that subsequently he proved to be a good collector on the whole. We cannot guess what political reason there could be for the murder of such a Collector. We cannot agree with the Madras Mail in thinking that this murder is the outcome of a fiery seditious vernacular pamphlet, which is said to have been published recently and that it was the connection Mr. Ashe had with the Tuticorin-Tinnevelly riots that led to this event. We can believe it, if this murder had been by one of those in the tinnevelly district who have made murder their occupation. But for a been Brhaman to murder a Collector with apolitical motive he must really have been a mad man. We do not know how this event has been twisted by the agents of Reuter. We are sure they would have wired to London that this even is the outcome of seidtion. It is really pitiable that this horrible tragedy should have occur at a time when our King-Emperor has decided to honour his Indian subjects by holding his Coronation Durbar at Delhi and especially that it should have taken place in our Presidency which has acquired a name for being a quiet province.

In a leader on the same subject, the Swadesamitran of th the 20th June remarks:; We understand that Mr. Twigg of the Board of Revenue and the Police are making a vigorous enquiry into this affair and we would make some suggestions in this connection. It should be found out how the murderer got at a revolver made in Belgium. Either he should have stolen it somewhere or taken it on loan from some one. This shows that in spite of the restrictions imposed by the Arms Act it is is not difficult for a man to obtain a revolver. It is ~~theref~~ therefore necessary to enforce the Act more stringently even at the risk of inconveniencing the agriculturists living near the borders of forests. Our people should understand that if the murder at Maniyachi is the outcome of sedition it is not the life of the European officials alone, but even that of the Indian officials and those non-official who assist them that is ~~is~~ in danger. If anarchism once begins, one cannot say where it will stop. Anarchism and murders will not change the policy of the Government in any way. It will ~~will~~ only impede the introduction of reforms. Our people should realise all this and sincerely co-operate with the Police in detecting the cause of this tragedy by promptly giving information to them regarding any clue they may obtain.

The Indian Army.

30. The Desamata of the 14th June states that the Government are fully aware that lakhs of people are being carried away by plague that cholera and small pox have made India ~~its~~ permenent home that malarial fever is ravaging the country and that poverty is afflicting the people in general. To bring about a change for the better the Government have to spend a larger amount of money. Unless new taxes are imposed money will not be forthcoming. But the people who are already overburdened with

~~forthcoming~~. But the people who are already overburdened with taxes will not be able to bear any more taxes. So it is that t the well-wishers of this country have been requesting Government to reduce military expenditure and spend the money thus saved on sanitation and for purposes of uplifting the country. The paper quotes figures to show that the strength of the army in India has ever been on the increase. It appears, says the paper that there are in India 77087 British soldiers. The fear of Russia is now at an end on account of the treaty between England and Russia. Indians are not rebellions like the people of the other countries. The Government know that they are loyal and have great confidence in British rulers. The paper hears that the Government mean to reudce the army of Indian sepoys. But it says that as the maintenance of British soldiers is more costly than that of Indian sepoys considerable money will be saved by the reduction of the number of the former to any the least extent. Moreover there is not prospect of any wars with foreign countries. Indian sepoys will do quite well to put down frontier risings and internal riots. The Chinese are just raising their heads and before they can turn their attention to India, they have first to settle their disputes with Russia and Japan. The paper therefore prays that the Government will be pleased to reduce the army of British soldiers to some extent.

Racial and religious differences.

31. The Sebilekha of the 15th June says that notwithstanding advance of education the animosity between the Hindus and Muhammadans in India is ever on the Increase. This is so only in British India. In the Nizam's Dominions the Hindus and Muhammadans live in friendly terms like one race.

The Governments of the several provinces should enquire into the reasons why there should be such difference between the Nizam's Dominions and the British India. The racial and religious differences between the two communities are strengthened, says the paper by the encouragement given to them by the authrotities. When the Legislative Councils were reformed and enlarged the Government have decidedly separated the interests of the two communities. The paper thinks that this is a very serious impediment to the two communities uniting together as a nation. In provinces where Hindus form the major population the Govt. are taking great care to safeguard the interests of the Muhammadans. In the Punjab where the Hindus and sikhs form minority of the population and the Muhammadans the majority the former complain says the paper that the Government do not try to guard their rights and privileges. All should be admitted into the service of Government, irrespective of caste or creed, provided they are competent. The Government ought not to appoint an incompetent Muhammadan, to a high place overlooking the claims of a competent Hindu. Competetive examinations should be held and only those who come out successfully should be appointed to high posts. The Muhammadans are establishing a separate University for themselves and the Hindus also are trying to do the same. The paper says that the Indians can never become a nation that swaraj is an impossibility and that it is not likely they will ever obtain at least that form of self government which obtains in the colonies.

Death of Mr. Ashe, Collector of Tinnevelly at the hands of an assassin.

42. The Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 19th June inserts a translation of the death of Mr. Ashe Collector of Tinnevelly at the hands of a Brahman assassin as given by a Correspondent of the

Advocate of India under date 17th June.

The Mushir-i-Dakhan of the 20th June, inserts a translation of a telegram from Trichinopoly dated 17th June reporting the death of Mr. Ashe, It adds that the police are engaged in investigating the matter and that profound sorrow is generally felt at the painful intelligence.

The Mushir-i-Dakhan of the 21st June gives a translation of the details of the death of the late Mr. Ashe inclusive of the funeral ceremony as subsequently reported in English papers. It says that feelings of great sorrow have been generally expressed at Simla and all public entertainments have been postponed in consequence.

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